

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 64-70 (18-21). Tomorrow: little change. Yesterday's temp. 62-64 (16-18). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 58-64 (15-18). Tomorrow: becoming fair. Yesterday's temp. 61-62 (16-17). CHANGEL: Moderate. ROYAL: Sunny. Temp. 62-68 (16-20). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 55-61 (13-16). Yesterday's temp. 65-68 (18-20). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,140

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1970

Established 1887



SAFE—Astronauts Fred W. Haise Jr., James A. Lovell Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr. (left to right) on the two Jims.

## Massacre in a Schoolhouse

### Murder of 100 Vietnamese Laid to Cambodian Troops

By Henry Kamm

TAKEO, Cambodia, April 17 (AP)—About 100 Vietnamese soldiers, including perhaps 30 children, were shot to death last night by Cambodian soldiers in a schoolhouse where they had been under detention, survivors said today.

"Take us away or we will all be tonight," an old man pleaded with a reporter.

The smell of death hung sickeningly over the roofed but unvalued school building where about 150 Vietnamese residents of this provincial capital 82 miles from Phnom Penh had been herded together four days ago.

Three bodies—a man, a boy, a woman—lay under filthy mats at the edge of the pavilion. Four young men lay unattended, eyes vacant, flies sitting on their heads.

Between 40 and 50 men sat or lay in terror and pain, awaiting the worst. At least half were wounded. All wore bloodstained clothing.

Bullet holes, hundreds of them, scarred the walls, roofs and lattice-work of the building and hundreds of spent cartridges littered the ground outside. Cambodian soldiers milled about, mindless of what their comrades had done, offered no contradiction to the survivors' account.

"The others did it," a young soldier said, grinning. "They are sick in town."

Takeo is like an armed camp to civilians are seen about. The town is nervously guarding for battle. On Wednesday night, Viet Cong soldiers struck Takeo around 10 p.m. A military spokesman in Phnom Penh said they opened fire on the center of town and wounded one civilian. Six Viet Cong were reported killed.

"This is what happened last night," according to the witnesses who survived. They gave their accounts

within earshot of Cambodian soldiers who glowered but did not interfere.

At about 3:30 p.m., the 150 detainees were crowded together in the small school building along with some children who had been allowed to bring the prisoners food that their women had prepared. A group of soldiers approached threateningly.

There was no provocation, the survivors said, and they did not know what caused the massacre.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

## U.S., Saigon Massing Forces In Cambodian Border Zone

ROUTE 1 BORDER CROSSING, South Vietnam, April 17 (AP)—

A massive South Vietnamese and American military buildup is taking place along the Cambodian border both to the north and south of this key frontier border crossing.

The redeployment of thousands of South Vietnamese troops and a backup force of Americans with sophisticated electronic equipment pointed at Cambodia sets the stage for a new Cambodian guerrilla.

There is no visible evidence yet of armed American forays into Cambodia, but South Vietnamese forces are now operating as far as ten miles inside Cambodia.

[In Saigon, allied military spokesmen refuse to admit knowledge of operations across the border. A government military spokesman said today that it was possible that some squad or platoon-size units had gone 500 to 700 yards into Cambodia "by mistake," but that no large units had crossed the border. A U.S. military spokesman said, "No U.S.

advisors have gone into Cambodia."

Reporters on the scene yesterday observed:

• Scores of South Vietnamese trucks and jeeps moving into Cambodia.

• Artillery strikes inside Cambodia.

• South Vietnamese helicopters landing inside Cambodia, presumably at command posts.

• A Cambodian reconnaissance helicopter operating in the area.

• Three armed camps within a half mile to a mile of the border.

• Nearly a dozen South Vietnamese artillery pieces aimed into Cambodia.

• A South Vietnamese Ranger task force with two American advisers—a major and a captain—that had moved from Saigon two days ago to less than half a mile from the border crossing.

A major described their operation as "routine border surveillance." The South Vietnamese commander ordered newsmen out of the camp and banned photography.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

## Top Soviet Rabbi Assails Israel, U.S.

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP)—

Soviet Chief Rabbi Leib Levin denounced Israel, the United States "and all those who assist them in the waging of ruthless and unjust wars against freedom-loving peoples."

Rabbi Levin, titular leader of the Soviet Union's three million Jews, made this statement yesterday in a Tass interview devoted to preparations for Passover.

Reminding world Jewry of the commandment "Thou shalt not kill," Rabbi Levin said: "This commandment is being broken by the governments of Israel and the U.S.A."

Russell apparently decided the American mission could not understand the Jordanian point of view, the sources said.

Mr. Symmes's withdrawal brought Jordanian-American relations, once warm and friendly, to their lowest point since the June 1967 war with Israel.

American diplomatic sources said tonight Mr. Symmes, 49, was expected to fly to Tehran tomorrow for a meeting next week of U.S. Middle East ambassadors to be headed by Under Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco.

U.S. Recalls Him

In Washington, the State Department announced the recall of Mr. Symmes from Jordan at the request of the Amman government.

"We regret this development which we trust will not impair the close and cordial relations which we have had with Jordan for many years," State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said.

A statement in Amman by the official Jordanian News Agency said: "Government circles are critical of Symmes's attitude and leaning vis-à-vis the Arab stand in facing Israeli aggression."

However, informed diplomatic circles said the rumpus blew up over two specific points.

Since Visit Canceled

These were his attitude to the attacks on U.S. buildings and the postponement because of the attacks of Mr. Sisco's visit to Jordan, scheduled to begin today.

Mr. Symmes, who has been in Jordan since Nov. 1967 and is known as a tough talker, protested in the strongest terms against the besieging of the embassy and the setting ablaze of the U.S. Information Center.

At the embassy, demonstrators fired three rockets, scaled the six-foot-high compound wall, replaced the American flag with the Palestinian flag, and ransacked an office outside the embassy proper.

At the cultural center in downtown Amman they sprinkled kerosene over the two floors of the U.S. office and sent them up in flames. Nothing was salvaged.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Symmes demanded compensation and protested against the failure of Jordanian security police to stop the mob.

Jordanian government officials replied that security forces took the attitude it was preferable to lose some property than have Jordanians using weapons against Jordanians.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

Mr. Ford told the House he would favor immediate impeachment but would support the special inquiry. However, neither he nor other Republican leaders signed the resolution, explaining they did not wish to case it as a partisan move against a Democratic justice.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

The resolution called for an inquiry into whether Mr. Douglas has committed "high crimes and mis-

demeanors" or has "failed to be of good behavior."

In offering the resolution on behalf of his colleagues, Rep. Louis Wyman, R. N.H., told the House: "Every day that his disruptive conduct is allowed to continue to pass unchallenged brings both the court and this House into disrepute."

All of the points touched on in the resolution had been detailed to the House in a two-hour speech last night by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Mr. Ford told the House he would favor immediate impeachment but would support the special inquiry. However, neither he nor other Republican leaders signed the resolution, explaining they did not wish to case it as a partisan move against a Democratic justice.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

## U.S. Envoy Recalled at Jordan's Bid

AMMAN, April 17 (UPI)—King Hussein asked for the recall of U.S. Ambassador Harrison M. Symmes today after a stand-off row between Mr. Symmes and the Amman government. Western diplomatic sources said.

They said "unusually strong words" were exchanged in the wake of Mr. Symmes's protest against the storming of the American Embassy and the burning of the U.S. Cultural Center by rampaging mobs.

Russell apparently decided the American mission could not understand the Jordanian point of view, the sources said.

Mr. Symmes's withdrawal brought Jordanian-American relations, once warm and friendly, to their lowest point since the June 1967 war with Israel.

American diplomatic sources said tonight Mr. Symmes, 49, was expected to fly to Tehran tomorrow for a meeting next week of U.S. Middle East ambassadors to be headed by Under Secretary of State Joseph J. Sisco.

U.S. Recalls Him

In Washington, the State Department announced the recall of Mr. Symmes from Jordan at the request of the Amman government.

"We regret this development which we trust will not impair the close and cordial relations which we have had with Jordan for many years," State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said.

A statement in Amman by the official Jordanian News Agency said: "Government circles are critical of Symmes's attitude and leaning vis-à-vis the Arab stand in facing Israeli aggression."

However, informed diplomatic circles said the rumpus blew up over two specific points.

Since Visit Canceled

These were his attitude to the attacks on U.S. buildings and the postponement because of the attacks of Mr. Sisco's visit to Jordan, scheduled to begin today.

Mr. Symmes, who has been in Jordan since Nov. 1967 and is known as a tough talker, protested in the strongest terms against the besieging of the embassy and the setting ablaze of the U.S. Information Center.

At the embassy, demonstrators fired three rockets, scaled the six-foot-high compound wall, replaced the American flag with the Palestinian flag, and ransacked an office outside the embassy proper.

At the cultural center in downtown Amman they sprinkled kerosene over the two floors of the U.S. office and sent them up in flames. Nothing was salvaged.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Symmes demanded compensation and protested against the failure of Jordanian security police to stop the mob.

Jordanian government officials replied that security forces took the attitude it was preferable to lose some property than have Jordanians using weapons against Jordanians.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

Mr. Ford told the House he would favor immediate impeachment but would support the special inquiry. However, neither he nor other Republican leaders signed the resolution, explaining they did not wish to case it as a partisan move against a Democratic justice.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

The resolution called for an inquiry into whether Mr. Douglas has committed "high crimes and mis-

demeanors" or has "failed to be of good behavior."

In offering the resolution on behalf of his colleagues, Rep. Louis Wyman, R. N.H., told the House: "Every day that his disruptive conduct is allowed to continue to pass unchallenged brings both the court and this House into disrepute."

All of the points touched on in the resolution had been detailed to the House in a two-hour speech last night by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Mr. Ford told the House he would favor immediate impeachment but would support the special inquiry. However, neither he nor other Republican leaders signed the resolution, explaining they did not wish to case it as a partisan move against a Democratic justice.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

The resolution called for an inquiry into whether Mr. Douglas has committed "high crimes and mis-

## On Time, on Target Perfect Splashdown Ends Space Drama

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI)—America's Apollo-13 astronauts landed safely today after man's most desperate battle in space. The heat-blackened command ship of the most dangerous and suspenseful flight in space history splashed gently into the warm Pacific at 1808 GMT. It landed right side up within 3.5 miles of the recovery carrier Two Jims.

For Navy Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., 42, and civilian crewmen Fred W. Haise Jr., 36, and John L. Swigert, 38, it was a delivery from death.

They said they were "feeling fine," but space agency doctors found them "extremely tired and somewhat dehydrated."

For the whole world it was occasion for a sigh of relief that the men were safe, that the hazards of a disaster in mid-space had been met and conquered.

Tracking stations had reported losing communications signals from Apollo-13 about a minute earlier than planned, during the scorching re-entry.

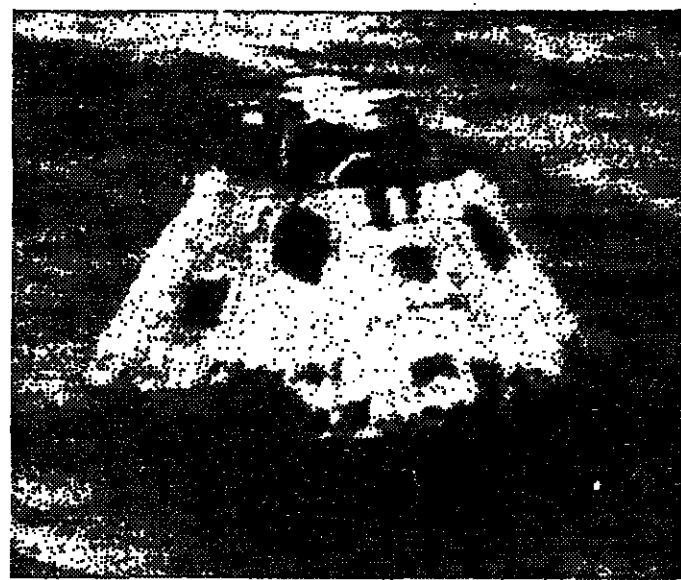
This radio blackout was caused by the build-up of electrically charged gases around the spacecraft as it sliced into the top fringes of the air.

The spaceship's deceleration as it dove into the thicker layers of the atmosphere built up an estimated force on the astronauts equal to more than five times the pull of gravity.

At 1735 GMT a tracking aircraft over the Pacific reported it had received a radio signal from Apollo-13.

The astronauts' first words after radio blackout ended came from Mr. Swigert.

"OK, Joe," he said when the



Apollo-13 capsule bobbing in ocean before arrival of frogmen, recovery rafts and ferry helicopters.

control center told Apollo-13 ground forces were standing by. Two 16-foot nylon drogue parachutes popped out of the cone-shaped end of the seared spacecraft at 1802 GMT to begin its final landing sequence.

Apollo-13 was about 23,000 feet above the ocean at the time.

"We can see the drogues," said Mr. Swigert.

The capsule's three big orange and white main parachutes were deployed at 1808 GMT to lower the charred spacecraft into the sea.

Capt. Lovell, Mr. Swigert and Mr. Haise, "damned fatigued" and disappointed by the fail-

ure of the nation's third try at putting men on the moon, splashed down in sun-spitchead and gentle seas 620 miles southeast of Pago Pago, in American Samoa.

The descending spacecraft had been in clear view on television screens. It was one of the best televised astronaut recoveries. Mission controllers in Houston broke into applause.

Millions around the world held their breaths as they watched on television the happy ending to a space-age drama that almost ended in tragedy.

Now came the familiar recovery

procedures to get the men and their capsule out of the water.

Frogmen dropped into the water from the hovering helicopters and attached a flotation collar to stabilize the capsule and keep it afloat. A sea anchor was deployed to slow the drift. Life rafts were dropped from recovery helicopters.

Less than half-an-hour after splashdown the astronauts leaped one-by-one lightly into the waiting life rafts.

Quarantine and disinfecting procedures which were to have been followed on this flight were abandoned because the men never left the fragile safety of Aquarius and Odyssey.

The men were winched one-by-one onto the recovery helicopter, riding a bell-shaped cage on the end of a long cable. Mr. Haise was first up, Mr. Swigert second and spacecraft commander Lovell last.

Capt. Lovell was aboard the helicopter by 1842 GMT, less than 35 minutes after his capsule first touched the water. It was an unusually swift and efficient recovery.

The three astronauts reported themselves in good physical shape, "feeling fine."

Recovery helicopter 66, which has pulled all the Apollo moon men out of the water, flew the astronauts the short distance back toward the helicopter deck of the Two Jims.

Number 66, escorted by two auxiliary recovery helicopters, in perfect formation, made a wide circle to give the astronauts time to get into flight suits. They had ridden through

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Parachutes sag as Apollo-13 capsule splashes down in the Pacific, safe after harrowing return voyage.

## Nixon Will Fly to Hawaii to Decorate Astronauts

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—President Nixon will fly to Hawaii tomorrow to greet the Apollo-13 astronauts and present them with the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award.

He announced his plans after proclaiming Sunday a national day of prayer and thanksgiving for the astronauts' safe return.

Mr. Nixon told newsmen he will stop off at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston tomorrow to pick up the wives of astronauts James A. Lovell Jr. and Fred W. Haise Jr. and take them with him to Hawaii.

In addition, he will present Medals of Freedom to members of the Apollo-13 ground crew "who made the very difficult decisions on the spot" while he is in Houston.

The White House said Mrs. Nixon would accompany the President.

The President spoke to newsmen after he had watched the Apollo-13 splashdown in the Pacific Ocean on a television set in a room adjacent to his White House office.

"No adjectives can describe my feelings," he said. "I thought the most exciting day in my life was when I was elected President of the United States, but there is no question in my mind. For me personally this was the most excit-

ing and meaningful day in my life."

President Nixon also telephoned the families of the three astronauts shortly after their splashdown.

"The imperiled flight and safe return of the crew of Apollo-13 were events that humbled and inspired people all over the world," Mr. Nixon said in his proclamation.

"We were humbled by the knowledge that in this stage of man's exploration of space, a safe splashdown of an imperiled mission is in its way as successful as a landing on and a safe return from the moon."

"The astronauts' safe return is a tribute to their own courage and also to the ingenuity and resourcefulness of those on the ground who helped trans-

form potential tragedy into a heart-stopping rescue," he said.

"To the astronauts, a relieved nation says welcome home. To them and to those on the ground who did so magnificent a job of guiding Apollo-13 safely back from the edge of sterility, a grateful nation says well done."

Mr. Nixon watched the splashdown.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## NASA Going Ahead With Apollo Flights

By Thomas O'Toole

HOUSTON, April 17 (UPI)—If there is a single irony in the miraculous flight of Apollo-13, it lies in the impact the near disastrous voyage will have on the space program.

While some critics of space are already talking of cutting back the funds for manned space flight to avoid future disasters, the space agency plans not only to press on with manned flight but to maintain its schedule of Apollo flights to the moon almost as if nothing happened.

The "almost" has to do with the oxygen tank rupture in the spacecraft that almost cost the lives of Capt. James A. Lovell Jr., Fred W. Haise Jr. and John L. Swigert Jr.

"We know we can't go on ex-

ploring the moon if we can't get there," Apollo program director Rocco A. Petrone said the other night at the Manned Spacecraft Center. "Let me tell you that we're going to find the cause of this tank failure and fix it. I guarantee that."

The space agency has said a review board will be named to study the Apollo accident.

By tonight, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was sure it had enough clues to the cause of the tank failure that it had no reason to postpone the flight of Apollo-14, which is to take off from Cape Kennedy Oct. 1 and carry astronauts Alan B. Shepard Jr. and Edgar Mitchell to a landing near the crater Tiltrow, east of the Sea of Serenity.

"The basic question we have to ask ourselves about Apollo-13

is do we fully understand what happened and can we make the basic fixes so it won't happen again?" said NASA administrator Thomas O. Paine. "I personally feel we have enough information to pinpoint the cause of failure and make the necessary fixes."

However Apollo-14 will not be launched until the cause of the blast aboard Apollo-13 is found and corrected, space agency officials said today. Its flight is scheduled for Oct. 1.

Dr. Paine said, "We're going to have to look very carefully at the whole Apollo program to see what fixes we will make. It's just too early to speculate. It isn't definitely off for October, but it certainly isn't definitely on."

One irony of the accident (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

## 104 in Congress Ask Special Panel

### House Sets Douglas Impeachment Inquiry

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—A coalition of 82 Democrats and 22 Republicans called today for creation of a special House committee to consider possible impeachment of Justice William O. Douglas.

But even as the final signatures were being added to the formal resolution, chairman Emanuel Celler of the House Judiciary Committee moved swiftly to take over the inquiry into whether the 71-year-old associate justice of the Supreme Court should be impeached.

Mr. Celler announced that his committee would meet next Tuesday to consider an impeachment resolution offered last night by Rep. Andrew Jacobs, D. Ind.

It is considered likely that the liberal-dominated Judiciary Committee would oppose impeachment.

Mr. Celler was among 41 Democratic liberals who during an angry floor debate last night protested

against the special inquiry proposed in the bipartisan resolution introduced today.

The resolution of the 104 Republicans and Democrats, most of them conservatives, called for creation of a six-member panel to determine whether cause exists for impeachment of Mr. Douglas, a controversial liberal who has served on the Supreme Court since 1939.

The bipartisan panel would be required to report their findings and recommendations within 90 days. The committee would be composed of three Republicans and three Democrats.

The bulky resolution contains an 18-point indictment of Mr. Douglas, charging him with fomenting rebellion through his books and articles, writing for a pornographic magazine, associating with gamblers and underworld figures, conflict of interest and judicial misbehavior.

The resolution called for an inquiry into whether Mr. Douglas has committed "high crimes and mis-

demeanors" or has "failed to be of good behavior."

In offering the resolution on behalf of his colleagues, Rep. Louis Wyman, R. N.H., told the House: "Every day that his disruptive conduct is allowed to continue to pass unchallenged brings both the court and this House into disrepute."

All of the points touched on in the resolution had been detailed to the House in a two-hour speech last night by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Mr. Ford told the House he would favor immediate impeachment but would support the special inquiry. However, neither he nor other Republican leaders signed the resolution, explaining they did not wish to case it as a partisan move against a Democratic justice.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

The resolution called for an inquiry into whether Mr. Douglas has committed "high crimes and mis-

demeanors" or has "failed to be of good behavior."

In offering the resolution on behalf of his colleagues, Rep. Louis Wyman, R. N.H., told the House: "Every day that his disruptive conduct is allowed to continue to pass unchallenged brings both the court and this House into disrepute."

All of the points touched on in the resolution had been detailed to the House in a two-hour speech last night by House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Mr. Ford told the House he would favor immediate impeachment but would support the special inquiry. However, neither he nor other Republican leaders signed the resolution, explaining they did not wish to case it as a partisan move against a Democratic justice.

The resolution was referred to the House Rules Committee. Chairman William M. Colmer, D. Miss., did not indicate when his committee would consider the matter.

The resolution called for an inquiry into whether Mr. Douglas has committed "high crimes and mis-



# Perfect Splashdown Ends Space Drama

(Continued from Page 1)  
The fire of re-entry in their "shirtsleeves," actually body-stocking-like long underwear.

Carrier crewmen surrounded the recovery helicopter quickly as the rotors slowed and stopped.

Steps were rolled up to the moon, and the three crewmen

walked quickly out, looking a little unsteady and unshaven. A hand broke into song as the men paused on the steps for photographs, then walked to shake hands with the ship's officers.

Sailors lined the rails and a mighty cheer went up as Capt. Lovell, followed by Mr. Swigert and then Mr. Haise, stepped

down on the red carpet that was rolled out for them. The bearded astronauts, wearing blue coveralls and baseball caps, were smiling as the white-suited sailors swarmed around. They appeared in good condition.

With their gold Apollo-13 arm patches glistening in the South Pacific sunlight, the astronauts

stood with their heads bowed while the ship's chaplain offered a brief prayer of thanks for their safe return.

Then they walked to an elevator to be taken to the ship's hospital for medical checkups.

"It was a pretty shaky situation," Mr. Haise said quietly. "It sure is good to be warm again."

Once the men had been brought safely aboard the Iwo Jima, high space officials conceded how deeply worried they had been.

Christopher C. Kraft, deputy director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, said:

"There's no question but that everybody's mood has been tense and concern for the lives of the crew. That's what we've all been working toward for the past four days. We didn't have time to sit down and let ourselves with worrying about what went wrong. It was gratifying to see the LEM lifeboat (Aquarius) procedures work out so well."

The astronauts will spend the night aboard the Iwo Jima, fly tomorrow to Samoa and then return Sunday to their families at the space center outside Houston.

President Nixon will fly to Hawaii tomorrow to greet the astronauts and present them with the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian award.

On their return to earth today, the astronauts clicked off an improvised series of emergency maneuvers—any one of which could have been their last had it gone wrong—with as much precision as if they had rehearsed the moves for months.

In slow and deliberate succession, usually ahead of the planned times, they:

• Fired control thrusters on their lunar lander Aquarius to make a tiny correction in their course and put them squarely on target.

• Fired the control thrusters again in a series of maneuvers to separate the command ship from the stricken service module, where an explosion Monday aborted their moon mission.

They were amazed, almost aghast, at the extent of the damage to the service module. "There's a whole section of that spacecraft missing," Capt. Lovell radioed ground controller Joe Kerwin, as the explosion-shattered service module was jettisoned.

"Is that right?" Mr. Kerwin replied.

Capt. Lovell: "Right by the—look out there, wait a minute—right by the high gain antenna the whole panel is blown out. Almost from the base to the engine."

Mr. Kerwin: "Take pictures." Mr. Haise: "Looks like it got the SPS (Service Propulsion System) valve too, Houston."

Mr. Kerwin: "Could you see the SPS engine go, huh?" Mr. Haise: "The way it looked. Just a dark brown streak. It's really a mess."

Mr. Kerwin: "Was the bell deformed on the outside, or just nicked, or what?" Mr. Haise: "I think the explosion hit what I could see, Joe, had stages. I don't know whether there was any actual deformation (of the bell) or not."

Mr. Kerwin: "OK." Mr. Haise: "Man, that's unbelievable."

Capt. Lovell said debris also was trailing from the ripped-out side of the service module.

"Well, you can't say this week hasn't been filled with excitement," Capt. Lovell told the ground.

"Yeah, James," Mr. Kerwin replied. "If you can't take any better card of space than that, we may not give you another."

Capt. Lovell, on his fourth space journey and second to the moon, said before Apollo-13's blastoff this would be his last flight.

More than an hour before re-entry, they ditched the life-saving lunar lander that never made it to the moon, the frail craft named Aquarius which had kept them alive through several hundred thousand miles of space and allowed them to get back to earth.

"Farewell, Aquarius," Capt. Lovell called after it, "and we thank you."

"She sure was a good ship," Mr. Swigert said.

The Aquarius sped along toward earth until it hit the atmosphere and burned to a crisp. So did the service module.

Capt. Lovell was the last to float through the tunnel leading from Aquarius to the command ship Odyssey. Then the hatch was closed, pressure built up in the tunnel and the spindly, four-legged lunar lander popped away like a cork from a pop-gun.

The astronauts' spirits remained cool and even jovial. Mr. Swigert radioed to ground controller Joe Kerwin, who was assuring Apollo 13 was going well: "You have a good bedside manner."

Just before the re-entry, Mr. Kerwin said: "Welcome home." "I know all of us here want to thank all of you guys down there for the very fine job you did," said Mr. Swigert just before the re-entry radio black-out.



Throngs jam the main concourse of Grand Central Terminal in New York to watch Apollo landing on giant TV.

## Nixon to Meet 3 Astronauts In Hawaii

(Continued from Page 1)

down from a special briefing room set up in an office adjacent to his White House office. Two former astronauts, Michael Collins, now an assistant secretary of state, and William Anders, executive director of the National Space Council, were with him.

Mr. Collins said the President is determined to keep the space program on course despite the failure of the Apollo-13 mission.

He told newsmen at a White House briefing: "The President is concerned this incident will be blown out of proportion" and does not feel the Apollo-13 failure "should cloud the future with regard to the space program."

Mr. Collins said Mr. Nixon recognizes space exploration "comes with some hazards" and "knows the hazards have been 'well within the limits and reduced to the irreducible limit.'"

Meanwhile, in New York, within seconds after the splashdown of the astronauts, long strands of multicolored ticker-tape and glittering confetti began to drift down from Manhattan's skyscrapers.

Pedestrians knew immediately that the landing was successful. Others learned of the news by watching a giant television screen in Grand Central Terminal, a special screen on Madison Avenue, and from the moving electronic news report on the Allied Chemical Building in Times Square.

New York churches also rang their bells, and Mayor John V. Lindsay led a silent prayer during an outdoor ceremony in Battery Park.

## Text of Prayer Read on Carrier

HOUSTON, April 17 (Reuters).—Following is the prayer read to the Apollo-13 astronauts as they stepped aboard the recovery carrier, Iwo Jima:

"O Lord, [we] joyfully welcome back to earth astronauts Lovell, Haise and Swigert who, by your grace, their skill and the skill of many men, survived the dangers encountered in their mission and returned to us safe and whole. We offer our humble thanksgiving for this successful recovery. Amen."

It was read by the chaplain of the Iwo Jima, Comdr. Philip E. Haralid.

## Spellbound at TV Sets

## World Watches Apollo-13 Return

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—Hundreds of millions of viewers in Europe joined television audiences around the world in watching live coverage of the Apollo splashdown today.

Live pictures carried via satellite were fed through Britain to the Soviet Union and 22 other countries throughout the European continent and North Africa.

A spokesman at the headquarters of the European Broadcasting Union in Geneva said it looked like the biggest television audience of all time.

From the United Nations in New York, Secretary General U Thant sent a cable to President Nixon saying: "My heart rejoices at the word that astronauts Lovell, Haise and Swigert of the Apollo-13 have splashed down safely in the Pacific."

"The entire world is thankful, and all men will long marvel at the unmatched combination of technological skill, courage and indomitable spirit which alone could safely bring them back to earth's embrace."

Europe Watches  
Just about everything around to a halt in Europe as the Apollo saga neared its end.

In the Vatican, Pope Paul VI rose from his chair before the television set in his apartment tonight to say a prayer of thanks when he saw the parachutes unfurling over the Apollo capsule.

"His Holiness stood up and prayed, he thanked God for the successful conclusion of the venture," a Vatican spokesman said.

Pope Paul watched a live Italian telecast from the time the capsule entered the atmosphere until the astronauts were safe on the ship, and in turn bowed their heads in prayer.

In Vienna, delicate talks being held to form a new Austrian coalition government were broken off so that Socialist and People's party negotiators could watch the splashdown.

As the legislators gathered around TV sets inside the Austrian Parliament, doves of people swarmed around TV shop windows in the streets outside.

In Darlington, Northern England, British Prime Minister Harold Wilson canceled a scheduled speech to a Labor party meeting so that he and others could witness the return to earth of the three astronauts.

Mr. Wilson expressed "heartfelt relief" when the astronauts were safely down.

He paid tribute in a state-

ment to "the courage and endurance of the commander and his colleagues" and to the "cool control of those at Houston."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the Church of England, said he shared "the delight, relief and admiration of everybody at the news of the safe outcome of such a courageous and frightening experience."

John Cardinal Heenan, Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, was more succinct. "Thank God," he said.

In France, millions watched the capsule land on TV. French naval officials had ordered the cruiser De Grasse and two escort ships to set out at full speed from Papete for the area of the splashdown. Two long range French naval patrol planes had also been put on alert at Papete in case of need.

In Bonn, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt telegraphed his "sincere good wishes" on the safe splashdown to President Nixon.

The space spectacular brought nations of the earth closer together, with the Russians and other European powers offering to keep quiet on radio frequencies close to those being used by the astronauts and their ground control.

But although live TV coverage via satellite was available to Russia, residents of Moscow had to wait for regular radio and

TV newscasts for news of the splashdown.

Three hours after the splashdown the Soviet news agency Tass carried a complete account of the astronauts' safe return.

In its only comment, Tass said the astronauts "showed courage and presence of mind during their difficult voyage."

In New Delhi, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi welcomed "these heroes back to earth" and said: "We congratulate the unnamed American space technicians and scientists who have worked so hard towards the success of the most spectacular rescue operation in history."

Italian President Giuseppe Saragat sent President Nixon a telegram calling the astronauts "valiant... heroic... intrepid." He praised them for facing "the risks which always accompany the progress of mankind."

Former Mariano Rumor sent Mr. Nixon another cable of "sincere congratulations in my name and that of the Italian government."

In South Africa Prime Minister John Vorster interrupted a political meeting to tell a packed audience the three Apollo-13 astronauts were back on earth after their hazardous mission.

"Throughout the world as many people have probably never prayed so much as for the safety of these three men during the past three days," Mr. Vorster said. "I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the American nation and their President with their feat of bringing these people back."

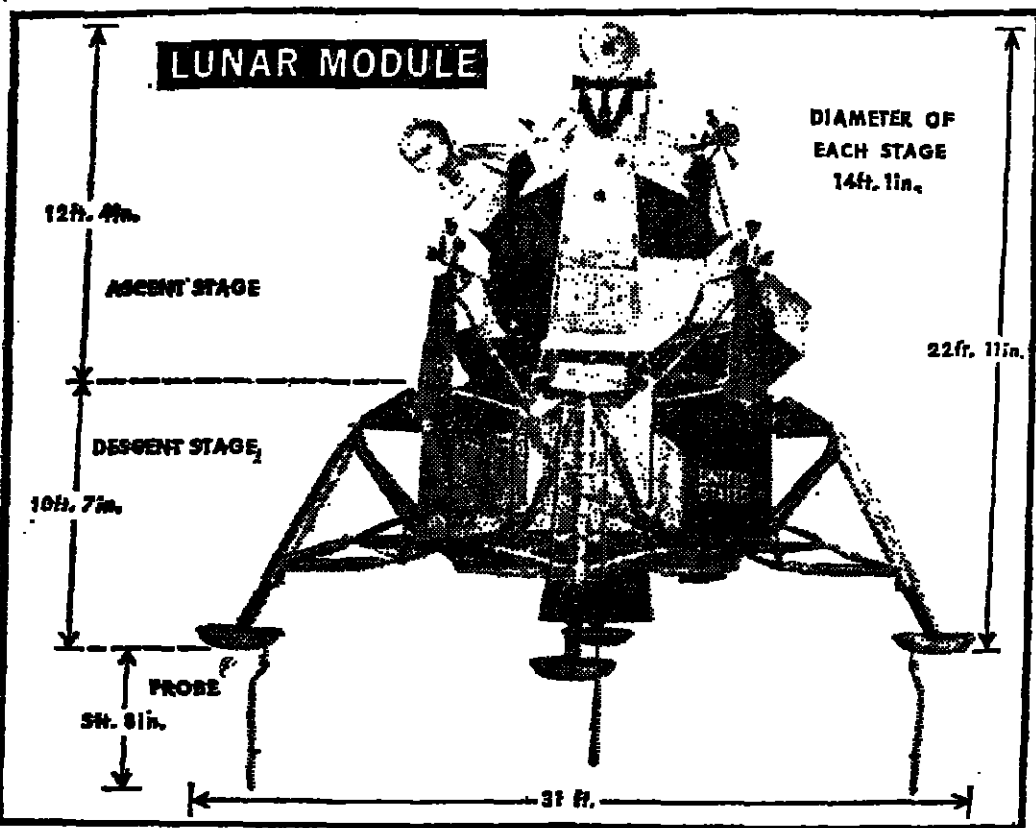
In Yugoslavia, millions watched the splashdown live on their TV sets. Those who couldn't see it jammed the switchboards of newspaper and news agency offices.

In Athens, thousands of people blocked downtown traffic and packed squares where TV sets were placed to show live coverage of the splashdown via Eurovision.

Life in Copenhagen came to a near halt and streets were deserted across Denmark as millions watched the end of the space epic.

In Milan, Italians shouted with joy and applauded as they watched TV coverage at the International Trade Fair. Stalls blew at top pitch in the 75-nation fair to hail the splashdown.

In Naples, a woman in a café said: "This morning I went to the church and prayed for the astronauts as if they were my own children."



A drawing of a lunar module like the one that served as Apollo-13 lifeboat.

## Aquarius Burns Up in the Atmosphere

HOUSTON, April 17 (AP).—Aquarius, built to land on the moon but used instead as a lifeboat in space, burned up in the earth's atmosphere Friday after sustaining the Apollo-13 astronauts for four days.

Aquarius plunged into the atmosphere after it was jettisoned by the returning command capsule.

If all had gone well, the fragile spidery craft was to have

landed two men on the moon and returned them to lunar orbit. But when an oxygen tank ruptured Monday night, crippling the command ship and aborting the lunar landing, Aquarius became the astronauts' lifeboat, their only chance to return to earth alive.

It was a perfect lifeboat, providing air, water, food and a rocket engine for the return to earth.

"Farewell, Aquarius, and we

thank you," mission control said as the lunar lander pulled away from the command module.

When mission control told the astronauts that ground controllers had lost contact with the moon lander, Capt. Lovell asked, "Where did she go?"

The flight controller replied, "Oh, I guess she's up there somewhere."

Capt. Lovell responded: "She sure was a good ship."

## Preliminary Medical Check Finds

## Astronauts Are Tired and Dehydrated

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, April 17 (WP).—The Apollo-13 astronauts ended their harrowing seven-day space voyage today exhausted from lack of sleep and feeling the effects of a shortage of drinking water, their physician, Dr. Charles A. Berry, said today.

"They are extremely tired and

somewhat dehydrated," Dr. Berry said after receiving a preliminary report from space doctors on board the recovery ship Iwo Jima.

The astronauts looked fatigued and their eyes were bloodshot when they stepped on board ship from the helicopter.

"It was just about impossible to sleep. We were just dozing," Fred W. Haise Jr. told Dr. Gilbert W. Sales, the flight surgeon who met them at the helicopter door.

Soon after boarding the Iwo Jima at 1:51 p.m., the three astronauts were brought into the recovery ship's elaborate-ly-equipped sickbay. Nine space agency doctors—three for each man—began a three-hour preliminary medical examination.

One of the first things the doctors did was take blood samples to be rushed here.

Originally these samples were to be snatched from a balloon hovering above the helicopter by a passing airplane. But Dr. Berry cancelled those plans because he feared losing the valuable samples to the sea if the snatch failed.

Dr. Keith Baird, the NASA doctor heading the Iwo Jima medical team, said the samples will degenerate slightly because of the extra 20 hours it will take to fly them here.

Space doctors were denied one important measure of the astronauts' health during the aborted mission. To conserve critically needed electricity, they gave up the biomedical data that normally measures the breathing and heart beats of at least one astronaut most of the time.

Just before re-entry, when John L. Swigert Jr. and Mr. Haise donned their biomedical sensors, flight surgeons here reported that their heart rate was more than 100 beats a minute.

NASA officials said this was due to their increased work load.

## Where Apollo Hit the Sea

HOUSTON, April 17 (AP).—The Pacific splashdown site for Apollo-13 spacecraft was some 3,000 miles south of Hawaii, about twice the distance originally planned.

The troubles that plagued the mission caused the splashdown target area to be changed to 821 miles south-southeast of Pago Pago in American Samoa.

The original flight plan called for splashdown Monday in a target area 200 miles south of Christmas Island, some 1,500 miles north of the Friday site.

Friday's coordinates were 21 degrees 40 minutes south and 165 degrees 22 minutes west, a spot some 800 miles northeast of New Zealand. The craft came down within five miles of the target.

The original coordinates were 1 degree 34 minutes south and 157 degrees 30 minutes west.

## Museum Begun For Armstrong

WAPAKONETA, Ohio, April 17 (AP).—Mrs. Viola Armstrong turned a shovelful of earth in a cornfield near here yesterday to break ground for a museum honoring her astronaut son, the first man to set foot on the moon.

Officials said that construction of the \$1-million Neil Armstrong Museum should be completed in about 18 months.

Assisting Mrs. Armstrong in the ceremony, attended by 300 persons, were her husband, Stephen Armstrong, and Gov. James A. Rhodes. The Apollo-13 lunar spacecraft crisis prevented Mr. Armstrong from attending.

## WEATHER

	C	F	
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Very cloudy
ANKARA	11	52	Very cloudy
ATHENS	15	59	Overcast
BEIRUT	21	70	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Partly cloudy
BOMBAY	26	79	Partly cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Very cloudy
CAIRO	24	75	Very cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Partly cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	Rain
COSTA D'OR	22	72	Sunny
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy
GENOVA	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	41	Overcast
ISTANBUL	9	48	Rain
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Sunny
LONDON	26	79	Very cloudy
LONDON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	24	75	Sunny
MILAN	18	64	Very cloudy
MONTREAL	11	52	Sunny
MOSCOW	8	46	Cloudy
MUNICH	17	63	Overcast
NEW YORK	12	54	Partly cloudy
NICE	15	59	Cloudy
OSLO	2	36	Rain
PARIS	19	66	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Rain
ROME	17	63	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Overcast
TEL AVIV	20	68	Partly cloudy
TOKYO	20	68	Sunny
VENICE	18	64	Overcast
VIENNA	14	57	Overcast
WARSAW	13	55	Rain
WASHINGTON	15	59	Sunny
ZURICH	16	61	Very cloudy

(U.S. Coast Guard temperatures taken at 7:00 GMT, others at 12:00 GMT.)

## HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

8 RUE D'ARTOIS, PARIS - OPE. 73-00  
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER  
"BANK BOO DOO NOO" OR  
"DOO BOO MEVLY LYONS"  
(13 Rue Mulet, LYONS)

### ITALY-GREECE BY CAR FERRY

**ms. EGNATIA - ms. APPIA**

**ms. POSEIDONIA**

Walk on or drive on to these ultra-modern ships for an overnight crossing in superlative comfort. For non-motorists connecting coach services from Rome and Naples to Brindisi and Athens and vice versa enabling you to travel from Rome to Athens or vice versa at a minimum cost of \$35 in total fares.

A joint service by  
**HELLENIC MEDITERRANEAN LINES & ADRIATICA**

Fully air-conditioned - Anti-Roll Stabilizers - Swimming Pools - Restaurants - Bars - Duty Free Shops - Information Offices - Accommodation for 700 on each vessel in cabins or aircraft-type reclining seats - Space for 145 cars on drive-on drive-off car docks - Rates: Brindisi to Corfu or Igoumenitsa or vice versa from \$12 per person. Brindisi-Patras or vice versa from \$20 per person. Car fares from \$16 according to weight with 50% off on Brindisi-Patras or vice versa return fares.

APPLY TO YOUR TRAVEL AGENT or send in this coupon for complete literature.

To HELLENIC MEDITERRANEAN LINES  
P.O.B. 57 Piraeus, Greece

Please send me full details and brochures on your car ferry service without obligation.

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....

Country.....

### CHUNN

Established 1925

Norman Albarnum (Pres.)

Vanessa Gills, Glorva, Boga

Genuine & substantial expert discount

13 RUE D'ARTOIS, PARIS

Mr. Tolles-Burgin, T. 924 4201/5894



Smiling Fred Haise was the first of the astronauts to leave the capsule. John Swigert is emerging through hatch held by recovery swim team leader Ernie Jahncke, while mission commander James Lovell is still inside.





Jeffrey Lovell, 4, hides his eyes as his mother, Mrs. James Lovell, wife of the Apollo-13 commander, talks with newsmen in Houston after the splashdown. At right is Barbara Lovell, 16, apparently amused by her brother's antics.

#### Phone Call From Nixon

### Splashdown Is Lovely Sight To Relieved Astronaut Kin

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 17 (AP).—That was the most beautiful sight I've ever seen," Mary Haise, wife of Apollo-13 astronaut Fred Haise Jr., told President Nixon today when he telephoned to offer congratulations on her husband's safe return to earth.

The call from the President came moments after the splashdown in the Pacific Ocean.

Mrs. Haise and Marilyn Lovell watched the flawless splashdown via television in their homes near the manned spacecraft center.

"I'm so relieved, I'm so relieved," Mrs. Lovell said after the command ship Odyssey touched down in the sunny Pacific.

#### To Mass in Denver

In Denver, the parents of bachelor astronaut John L. Swigert Jr., Dr. and Mrs. J. Leonard Swigert, went to an early mass and then sat down with a few close relatives to watch Apollo-13's splashdown.

Mrs. Swigert, who met with reporters for the first time in days, said she was feeling much better about the moon flight. "She said she was 'very low' Monday when a mysterious explosion crippled the spacecraft."

"There was almost a hopelessness for me," she said. "Now I'm a lot better." Dr. Swigert,

### New Device Used by Ship In Recovery

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Apollo-13's main recovery ship, the USS Intrepid, was positioned to rescue the astronauts by a once-secret Navy navigation system that has almost pinpoint accuracy.

Named the SRN-9, the system aboard the carrier tracks one of four Navy satellites that have been put in polar orbit. The equipment measures the frequency of the radio signals emitted by the satellite and, by accurately determining their Doppler shifts, computes the position of the ship.

The Doppler shift may be likened, in sonic waves, to the change in the sound of a railroad whistle as the engine approaches and then passes a listener.

In the case of the SRN-9, the speed, altitude and exact position of the satellite are known. The one unknown is the ship's position. This is determined after the system's computers digest the information from the satellite.

The SRN-9 was developed by engineers at the applied physics laboratory of Johns Hopkins University at Scaggsville, Md., who installed it on the USS Intrepid.

Dr. Richard B. Keeshner, head of the laboratory's space division, said in a telephone interview that the system has an accuracy greater than one-tenth of a mile. Exactly how much greater, he said, is still classified.

The system was developed to allow the Polaris submarines that carry nuclear missiles to obtain precise fixes on their location while submerged.

Recently the SRN-9 was declassified and it has been commercially available for use by ships and planes. It has been installed on the Queen Elizabeth 2, the tanker Manhattan that navigated the Northwest Passage last year, and some oceanographic research vessels.

14 Rue de la Paix - PARIS

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00

TEL: 01-26 00 00



arrival. The operating  
stood by for several  
night waiting to hear if  
onor was available.



## OP Chiefs Cheer Stand Mitchell Endorses Right Of Parents to Reject Busing

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—House General John N. Mitchell, a Republican leader, yesterday said every citizen has "the right to reject unreasonable requirements for busing and to send [his] children to neighborhood schools."

## White House Vetoes Crime Test Scheme

By Robert C. Maynard

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—The proposal of a New York physician that all six-year-old children in the United States be tested for their criminal potential was vetoed by the White House yesterday.

The decision came a day after the Department of Health, Education and Welfare advised the White House that the proposal, suggested to the President last December by Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker of New York, lacked any merit.

It was a proposal floating around out there and we were just curious about it," an administration official said.

Dr. Hutschnecker's suggestion was that all children in the United States between the ages of six and eight be tested psychologically to determine whether they might be future criminal offenders.

Those children found through the tests to have such potential would be treated in a vast psychological program. The "hard-core" teen-age boys would be confined to camps.

The proposal caused an uproar in the field of social science. The leading professional associations—psychiatric, psychological and sociological—denounced the scheme as unrealistic.

They said that no test existed that could achieve the result Dr. Hutschnecker sought. That any such attempt was likely to damage children by placing on them a stigma they would bear for life.

German-born and Berlin-educated Dr. Hutschnecker, 72, said: "It's a shame to see your labor of love turned into a sinister plot. He said that he had in mind a program in a romantic setting in the West. He said that he had worked in camps for children when he came to the United States in the 1930s.

Dr. Hutschnecker said that he had long advocated the idea of psychological testing to "weed out" persons likely to later become psychopaths.

Before he changed his interest to "psychotherapy," Dr. Hutschnecker was an internist and treated President Nixon in the 1950s. He switched his specialty in 1960.

Dr. Hutschnecker said that he had long advocated the idea of psychological testing to "weed out" persons likely to later become psychopaths.

Before he changed his interest to "psychotherapy," Dr. Hutschnecker was an internist and treated President Nixon in the 1950s. He switched his specialty in 1960.

Dr. Hutschnecker said that he had long advocated the idea of psychological testing to "weed out" persons likely to later become psychopaths.

Before he changed his interest to "psychotherapy," Dr. Hutschnecker was an internist and treated President Nixon in the 1950s. He switched his specialty in 1960.

schools] without regard to their race."

Many of the 1,200 Republicans here for the party's 1970 "leadership" conference—applauded and cheered Mr. Mitchell's assertion of an anti-busing right.

Despite the balancing of constitutional rights and anti-busing rights, Mr. Mitchell told the GOP leaders that "this administration has brought about more school desegregation than any previous administration."

**End of Issue Seen**

The attorney general expressed the hope that by the beginning of the next school year "this busing issue of school desegregation will be behind us and be laid to rest."

Secretary Robert E. Finch of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, who followed Mr. Mitchell to the GOP conference platform at the Washington Hilton, came under heavy fire from Southern questioners. One charged that HEW was financing a "desegregation center" in Miami that backs the busing of students.

A questioner from Caddo Parish, La., which is under court order to desegregate, asked Mr. Finch for a clarification of Republican policy on civil rights.

Earlier in the day, a breakfast meeting of Southern Republicans heard calls for the dropping of a "Southern strategy" in retaliation for the Senate's rejection of two Southern nominees to the U.S. Supreme Court.

**Housecleaning Urged**

"Let's make this Supreme Court thing an issue," Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, D., Ill., told the Southern meeting. He called for a "housecleaning" of Democratic senators who voted against the confirmation of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth of South Carolina and Judge G. Harrold Carswell of Florida.

In a prepared text distributed at the conference, Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., Senate minority leader, warned against a sectional strategy for the party. "We Republicans have never split into sectional factions and I hope we never will," he said.

Sen. Scott did not deliver the warning when the time came for him to speak. Instead, he devoted his remarks to charges that Democrats in Congress were obstructing administration programs.

The Republican national chairman, Rogers C. B. Morton, announced that he did not believe that the Supreme Court rejections would be a big issue this fall. "It might be good politics in the South but it certainly is not going to be a national issue," Mr. Morton said.

**Alaskan Earthquake**

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, April 17 (AP)—A strong earthquake shook the Gulf of Alaska coast 135 miles southeast of Cordova yesterday, the Palmer Observatory reported. There were no reports of injury or damage. A spokesman said the magnitude was 6.2 on the Richter scale.

## Building From Which Oswald Shot Kennedy Sold in Dallas

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

DALLAS, April 17 (UPI)—The building which Lee Harvey Oswald shot and killed President John F. Kennedy was sold last night at public auction for \$650,000.

The buyer, Aubrey Mayhew of Nashville, Tenn., a collector of Kennedy memorabilia, said that he wanted the seven-story, orange-brick structure because "there's no question that it's a unique, historical monument that needs to be preserved."

He added: "I have no real plans for it at the moment. I just didn't want to see it torn down or turned into something distasteful."

The seller, D. Harold Bird, a Texas oil millionaire, said that he had decided to put the 64-year-old building on the market because "I'm almost 70 and I want to slow down and get in some fishing."

He added that he had turned down a million-dollar offer for the building several years ago because he did not want to "profit on a tragedy."

Oswald worked for the depository, filling orders for \$50 a week.

Oswald worked for the depository, filling orders for \$50 a week.

Oswald worked for the depository, filling orders for \$50 a week.

Oswald worked for the depository, filling orders for \$50 a week.



SECOND DAY OF RIOTS AT BERKELEY—Police and radical demonstrators fought again Thursday, with demonstrators hurling bottles and rocks and smashing windows at the University of California. Tear gas was again used to break up the fight.

## Berkeley Students Rampage; University Bans All Rallies

BERKELEY, Calif., April 17 (UPI)—About 400 militant demonstrators were quelled with tear gas yesterday during a destructive rock-throwing rampage that prompted the University of California authorities to ban all rallies temporarily.

Campus officers, sheriffs deputies and California highway patrolmen fired volleys of tear gas into the mass of demonstrators who fell back, regrouped and charged again. It was the second consecutive day of violence, in anti-war demonstrations.

More than 50 persons have been arrested and more than a score injured.

**U.S. Flag Ripped Down**

The demonstrators ripped down an American flag and tried to burn it, smashed hundreds of windows, wrecked two trucks and laid siege to the campus naval ROTC building and California Hall, an administrative building.

A group of about 20 smashed out the windows of the faculty club, where 50 professors were eating lunch, then dashed inside to scatter tables and chairs. One angry teacher threw a chair at the students as they fled.

**'Like a Battlefield'**

After the rampage, one observer, a veteran of Pacific combat during World War II, said: "The place looks like a battlefield."

Thousands of rocks, shell casings from tear gas rifle grenades and pins from tear gas hand grenades littered the corner of Telegraph Avenue and Bancroft Way near the campus.

## Judge Felt Reckless Driving Was Charge Against Kennedy

By George Lardner Jr.

EDGEMONT, Mass., April 17 (UPI)—The Massachusetts judge who presided at the closed inquest into the death of Mary Jo Kopechne concluded that there was probable cause to prosecute Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., for reckless driving.

District Court Judge James A. Boyle of Edgemont based the opinion largely on the senator's own admission that he drove his car onto a narrow, unlighted bridge on Chappaquiddick Island last summer at "about 20 miles an hour."

The black 1967 Oldsmobile careened off the bridge into a tidal pond around midnight last July 18. Miss Kopechne's body was found in the submerged car the next morning.

Judge Boyle's 12-page report on the January inquest is still impounded in the Suffolk County Courthouse in Boston, but informants said he recommended Sen. Kennedy's prosecution on a charge of "driving so as to endanger," a misdemeanor.

It is unlikely, however, that the senator will ever be prosecuted for any such offense. Judge Boyle was charged with the task of ordering the arrest of anyone accused in his report of committing a crime. The statute reads: "...if a person charged by the report with commission of a crime is at large, the magistrate shall forthwith issue process for his arrest."

Judge Boyle chose not to do this, leaving the next move up to District Attorney Edmund Dineen and the Dukes County grand jury.

Denied access to the inquest records and discouraged by Mr. Dineen from conducting a full-scale inquiry of their own, the grand jury decided not to return any indictments last week after an abortive two-day investigation. Mr. Dineen, it was learned, recommended against prosecution. He subsequently announced that the case was closed.

The district attorney has privately derided talk of traffic charges against Sen. Kennedy as "false and defamatory" statements and "immorals" in the article, "The Governor... and the Monster."

Gov. Rhodes charged that Life pictured him as having "acted in concert and collusion with" Thomas Licavoli, 65, and with the Mafia, in commuting Licavoli's prison sentence.

Life magazine said yesterday that the information appearing in the article was "thoroughly researched and documented by the editors of Life magazine before it was published." It said the article would not have been published "unless the editors of Life were prepared to defend it in court."

Life magazine said yesterday that the information appearing in the article was "thoroughly researched and documented by the editors of Life magazine before it was published." It said the article would not have been published "unless the editors of Life were prepared to defend it in court."

Life magazine said yesterday that the information appearing in the article was "thoroughly researched and documented by the editors of Life magazine before it was published." It said the article would not have been published "unless the editors of Life were prepared to defend it in court."

## Slides Injure 13 at Scene Of Avalanche

Among Rescue Crews  
Where 72 Perished

PLATEAU D'ASSY, France, April 17 (Reuters)—Six landslides rumbled down the mountainside of Roc des Fils here today, injuring 13 people—above the gray rubble of yesterday's sanatorium disaster.

Four of the slides came during the night and early morning, and two in the bright sunshine of this afternoon.

Seventy-two people, mostly young boys between four and 14 years old who were patients in the children's tuberculosis sanatorium, died yesterday in France's worst mountain tragedy.

Today's slides had lost their momentum by the time they reached the mass of debris, all that is left of the three sanatorium buildings demolished by the killer avalanche.

Warning grenades were exploded and whistles blew when the slides started today, scattering the 400 rescue workers.

**Slides Stop Short**

The fresh slides on this plateau, near the junction of the Swiss, Italian and French borders, stopped short of the area where rescuers were working under floodlights. Twelve rescue workers and a policeman were injured, but none seriously, officials said.

The rescue workers continued digging into the wreckage of three sanatorium buildings with 21 bulldozers and mechanical scoops as parents of the dead and missing boys streamed up from the valleys below.

Henri Courty, the local prefect, told reporters that 36 bodies had been found so far and 36 boys and medical workers were missing. He said that 28 of the bodies found so far were children, and eight were adults.

There was a dramatic moment just before dusk when a police officer blew a whistle and the roar of bulldozers and pneumatic drills suddenly stopped.

**No Cries Heard**

Rescuers stood listening for any faint cries from the debris beneath them, but it was deathly quiet.

Then the bulldozers and rescue teams swung back into action, hacking away at the gray-brown rubble, all that was left of the three sections of the sanatorium hit by the avalanche.

Some of the bodies were badly mutilated and were identified by numbered discs the boys wore on their pajamas. Mr. Courty said that hope of finding survivors would not be given up until all the missing had been located. "But this hope is dwindling hour by hour," he said.

One of the new slides of rock and earth came during the night along the same path as the avalanche which wiped out three buildings in a few seconds early yesterday morning.

Mr. Courty, who has said that the disaster could not have been foreseen, told reporters that the stretch of land above the sanatorium appeared safer. The soil seemed dry and there was less snow.

**Avalanche on April 5**

[Residents point out that there was a minor avalanche last April 5, and though it reached the sanatorium without causing any damage, hospital authorities had thought it necessary to evacuate part of one of the dormitories that were destroyed yesterday. In addition, one resident said, "That slide was considered serious enough to call in experts." The experts judged the danger had passed. An official inquiry has been opened to seek the cause of the avalanche.]

**Greeks Expected  
To Free French  
Journalist Today**

ATHENS, April 17 (AP)—Deputy Premier Stylianos Patakas today withdrew the Greek citizenship of Jean Starakis, a French journalist who was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment for anti-royalist activities. The move cleared the way for Mr. Starakis's expulsion from Greece, expected sometime tomorrow.

Mr. Starakis, 35, was convicted along with 26 others at a mass military trial here last Sunday. Seven other persons were acquitted of the charges.

He is the son of a French mother and Greek Royal Navy captain who died when his submarine was hit in 1941. He holds French citizenship.

Mr. Starakis was expected to leave on a plane chartered by French Radical party leader Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber. Mr. Servan-Schreiber returned to Athens last night from Paris after he successfully negotiated the release of Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis.

Mrs. Myrto Theodorakis said today that she had applied for passports for herself and her two children, Margarita, 11, and George, 9. She is expected to depart with Mr. Servan-Schreiber and Mr. Starakis if their passports are issued in time.

**STUDENTS! SCHOLARS!**

Searching for your Identity?

For \$100 we can provide you with the International Student or Scholar Identity Card which entitles you to valuable discounts and reductions in travel, theaters, museums and shops throughout Europe. (You must submit proof of full-time student status in 1970 and one passport or student photo.)

For further information, write or call: PARIS-8. Tel: 722-66-99. \*Organization recognized by the French Ministry of Tourism. (# 6963.)



A WINNER—The Rev. Ian Paisley waves his fur cap as he and his wife are cheered by supporters after he won a seat for Bannside in the Northern Ireland Parliament. They are shown standing in the window of the Town Hall in Ballymena early yesterday morning.

## Architect Richard J. Neutra Is Dead; Did Housing, Schools

WUPPERTAL, Germany, April 17 (AP)—Richard J. Neutra, 78, one of America's best-known modern architects, died in this West German industrial city last night, friends of his reported today.

Dr. Wilhelm Kemper said Mr. Neutra was taking photographs inside his Wuppertal home when he suddenly collapsed, presumably from a stroke. Dr. Kemper's Wuppertal home was designed by the Vienna-born architect.

Among his buildings are the Lincoln Memorial Museum, Gettysburg, Pa., and the Los Angeles Hall of Records. He also did post-war housing projects in Spain, Germany, Italy, and universities in Pakistan. He started his career as a city planner and consultant.

Mr. Neutra arrived in Germany at the beginning of April to take part in a congress at Sindelfingen, near Stuttgart, and then came to visit Wuppertal, Dr. Kemper said.

Mr. Neutra started his own architect's office in Los Angeles in 1926 after studying in his native Vienna. He worked in New York and Chicago before meeting Louis Sullivan and later at Mr. Sullivan's funeral—Frank Lloyd Wright.

Mr. Neutra designed and built a host of large and small dwelling groups, office buildings and schools. He wrote numerous books on architecture.

**Rip Collins**

FAIR HAVEN, N.Y., April 17 (UPI)—Former first baseman for the old St. Louis Cardinals Gas House Gang, James (Rip) Collins, 66, died yesterday at his upstate New York home.

Mr. Collins went to the Cardinals in 1931. His best year was 1934 when he tied Mel Ott for the National League home run lead with 25 and batted .333 while driving in 128 runs.

**Henri Massis**

PARIS, April 17 (AP)—French critic and essayist Henri Massis, 84, died today after a long illness.

Mr. Massis, known under the pseudonym of Agathon, was elected a member of the French Academy in 1960.

**Peter Veres**

BUDAPEST, April 17 (UPI)—Peter Veres, 74, former head of the Hungarian Writers Association and ex-defense minister, died here yesterday, according to the MTI news agency.

**Lulu Young**

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI)—Lulu McGee Young, 68, former actress, dancer and first runner-up in the first Miss America beauty pageant, died yesterday at the Kensington Gardens Sanatorium.

**PARIS AMUSEMENTS**

CONCORDE • BILBOUET • QUARTIER LATIN

**ANTONIONI  
ZABRISKIE  
POINT**

**A popular novel...  
now a best-selling  
motion picture.**

Thomas O. Curtis  
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

**A ROSS HUNTER PRODUCTION**

**AIRPORT**

starring  
BURT LANCASTER • DEAN MARTIN • JEAN SEBERG

TECHNICOLOR • A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

MERCURY (OV) • CLUNY-PALACE (OV)

## CHURCH SERVICES

**FRANCE-PARIS**

The Episcopate of Paris: St. Etienne du Mont, 10:30 a.m. Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. (English), 12:30 p.m. (French). St. Sulpice, 10:30 a.m. Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. (English), 12:30 p.m. (French). St. Germain des Pres, 10:30 a.m. Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. (English), 12:30 p.m. (French).

**GERMANY-FRANKFURT**

St. Mark's R.C. Masses in Oberursel: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m. St. Paul's R.C. Masses in Frankfurt: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m.

**GERMANY-MUNICH**

The English-Lutheran Baptist Church of Munich: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m. St. Paul's R.C. Masses in Frankfurt: 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 8 p.m.

**FRANCE-PARIS**

The Episcopate of Paris: St. Etienne du Mont, 10:30 a.m. Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. (English), 12:30 p.m. (French). St. Sulpice, 10:30 a.m. Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. (English), 12:30 p.m. (French). St. Germain des Pres, 10:30 a.m. Holy Communion, 11:30 a.m. (English), 12:30 p.m. (French).











## Triumph Out of Failure

After days of agonizing suspense, of repeated crises, the Apollo-13 crew are safe—and a world which has many troubles has at least one reason for rejoicing. An infinitely complex organization, focused on three brave, skillful men, has wrested a triumph out of failure.

The still mysterious explosion of the oxygen tanks on the command module will cast a long shadow over the space program. But the most amazing feature of the ill-fated flight was the succession of masterly improvisations, worked out in Houston and carried out by Lovell, Haise and Swigert in space, which brought Apollo-13 back, under jury rig, so to say, to splashdown in the Pacific.

For, in the long view of any venture into new areas of knowledge, it is not absolute technical success that counts; it is the ability to transcend the unexpected, to meet the unforeseen, to conquer disaster. Apollo-13 did not accomplish its mission, but it did accomplish a great deal in determining how far training, emergency equipment and routines, swift adaptations by ground con-

trol and space crews, can go in overcoming either human error or mechanical failure.

There will be—indeed, there already has been—controversy over the precise form space exploration should take in the future (and should have taken in the past) in the light of the near-fatal accident to Apollo-13. Much of this is wisdom after the event, of course; much of it is a reasonable discussion of alternatives. No choice, in so vast, dangerous and new a field as space exploration, is unchallengeable. The break in the chain of successful flights will accelerate the challenges, and perhaps give additional ammunition to those who view the whole space program as a waste of money and energy on which there are so many urgent mundane claims.

But for the moment, all of these factors must be pushed to the background in welcome to three heroic men and to the organization which backed them throughout tense, lonely hours. Space is still a great adventure of our time; still the vehicle of courage and skill; still a demanding and rewarding endeavor.

## Khmers vs. Vietnamese

Mounting evidence of government-inspired mass murder of Vietnamese civilians living in Cambodia should provoke second thoughts in Washington about the stability as well as the morality of the regime that recently displaced Prince Sihanouk in Phnom Penh.

Evidence of appeals to the ancient prejudices of the Khmers against a neighboring people is a sign of desperation on the part of a government trying to shore up a shaky political base. Slaughter of unarmed captive civilians is a reflection of military weakness in a regime that came to power pledged to eject Vietnamese Communist troops from their sanctuaries along the South Vietnamese border. While Cambodians have been slaying Vietnamese civilians, Vietnamese Communist troops have extended the areas of Cambodia under their control with little opposition.

Instead of hastening the departure of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong intruders,

the slaughter of innocent compatriots is likely to goad these forces into more determined assaults into the Cambodian interior. At the same time, the indiscriminate slaughter of Vietnamese—not all of whom can be regarded as Communist sympathizers—certainly will cool enthusiasm in Saigon for the new Phnom Penh regime. The effect of the Cambodian government's apparent policy will be to incite a powerful foe and alienate a potential ally.

Revival of ancient Khmer-Annamite hostilities cuts across the ideological lines with which the United States has been preoccupied in Southeast Asia. It illustrates the perils and futility of trying to meddle in other peoples' quarrels. If the United States should make the mistake of acceding to a Cambodian appeal for military aid, it could find itself more dangerously embroiled than ever in a struggle that has little relationship to the purposes for which this country entered Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Harsh Realities in Greece

Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber brought off an admirable coup in persuading Premier Papadopoulos to free Mikis Theodorakis and to permit the ailing Greek composer to go to France for medical treatment.

However, neither this gesture—welcome as it is—nor the premier's earlier announcement that some constitutional rights will be restored, should deflect attention from the spreading tyranny and repression under the colonels. The timing of such "humanitarian" acts is not accidental; Mr. Servan-Schreiber is being modest but also accurate when he credits "international pressure" for the freeing of Mr. Theodorakis.

The junta has come under growing attack from abroad for the harsh sentences given by a military court this week to 27 Greeks convicted of sedition. It is also trying to abort or blunt a condemnation by the Council of Europe for torturing political prisoners. In similar past circumstances, Col. Papadopoulos has announced an easing of

martial law or a restoration of rights that proved meaningless in practice.

His "restoration" of press freedom is hollow, coming immediately after the closing of the Athens newspaper Ethnos because its editors and publisher were imprisoned for printing an interview urging the restoration of democracy. His projected release of 350 or 1,500 political prisoners will not atone for the sentencing of seven defendants in the Athens court-martial to terms ranging from ten years to life imprisonment under a law of dubious applicability.

It is dismaying that during the recent political trials in Athens several ships of the United States Sixth Fleet called at Piraeus. Greek democrats inevitably saw these visits as symbols of support for the colonels. At a time of rising hostility to the junta, the least the United States can do is to join in the remonstrances of its European allies and refrain from any gesture that could be construed as approval of the oppressors.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### All for One in Space

It was primarily the combined considerations of national defense and prestige that pushed the Americans and Soviets to rush their space programs to the point of making them an excessive burden for their already enormous national budgets. If the present Russian-American talks (succeed), it would perhaps be possible to spread out a little more the various phases of cosmic exploration. If progress was made with less precipitation, the security of sky explorers would be better insured in the future. And all the inhabitants of our globe, whose survival would, in the meantime, have been insured by an increased aid to the underdeveloped world, would be there to applaud their successes, which would have become less sporting but even more glorious scientifically.

—From La Croix (Paris).

### Soviet Economy

In the face of admitted "difficulties, shortcomings and unsolved problems" (the words are Mr. Brezhnev's own), some radical rethinking in Soviet management methods

has been inevitable, and, as evidence that this rethinking is far from crystallized or in any way coordinated, some diametrically opposed policy pronouncements have emerged. A disenchanted populace has been exhorted to work harder and to weed out undesirable... Severe administrative measures are likely from party activists as well as managers. But the economy remains still without any worthwhile incentives—beyond the notion that the "cherished aim" of Communism will one day be achieved. In the world's first socialist state, it is the stick rather than the carrot that is manifestly in evidence.

—From the Financial Times (London).

### Smith's 'Cynicism'

The Rhodesian elections were as predictable and as lacking in real meaning as the comments Prime Minister Smith made about their significance. His hope that the result will "penetrate responsible thinking in the outside world to show them we are putting our house in order," is cynicism on the grand scale.

—From the Australian (Sydney).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 18, 1895

PARIS—The signature of a treaty of peace between China and Japan is now officially confirmed. The precise terms, however, are as yet not known. The reports received yesterday do not exactly agree with those of the previous day. For instance, the clause as to an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan is no longer spoken of. The territorial conditions are the same, and with them, Japan certainly will be able to make her will law at Peking whenever she pleases.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1920

PARIS—France has been for centuries the cultural center of the world. The output of her writers in philosophy, poetry, science, the drama and fiction has gone broadcast throughout the lands through the medium of the printed word and has everywhere left its indelible impress. It is largely due to the unconscious propaganda of her culture that France holds the position that she does. France has been exporting ideas and ideals against other nations' material products.



'I Thought It Had Become a Milk Run.'

## The Pitiless Political Winds

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The fierce wind and driving rains of early April have suddenly subsided here, and the capital of the United States is ablaze with flowering trees: tulip trees by the Interior Department, cherry blossoms circling the tidal basin, and everywhere a mist of swelling buds on the great elms along the famous streets.

Last month we had the great confrontation of nature, with savage gusts of wind shaking creation, stirring the Potomac, troubling our spirits in the night, separating the weak from the strong, the old from the young. It is here in the natural world that we see the real generation gap—but also a certain compassionate rhythm—for the season of natural confrontation is followed by a season of calm and startling beauty.

The material world is less regular and less considerate. It has no seasons. The political winds keep blowing, month in, month out. The struggles and disputes of men—what we now call confrontation politics—endless and they take their toll even among the sturdiest of men.

### Spreading War

After the long winter, the war goes on and spreads across Southeast Asia; the infiltration creeps up this remote and rather empty province of the Upper Delta. Essentially, the place consists of two small, mutually supporting mud forts. Here you can all but throw a stone across the Cambodian border.

Last Dec. 3, the two forts were occupied by two Little Regional Force companies, with a combined strength of less than 200 men, plus the South Vietnamese district chief, his U.S. adviser and enough Popular Force platoons to make up another 100 men in all. No wonder, therefore, that the place seemed a tempting target to the colonial commanding the North Vietnamese 88th Regiment.

The colonel had orders to lead his powerful unit across the Cambodian border through Kien Tuong and into the richer heart of the southern delta. As guides, the colonel had the locally expert men of the 504th Viet Cong Battalion. He evidently decided that Long Khot could be easily overrun by two more of his own heavy battalions, plus his sappers and his heavy-weapon company. This gave him in all over a thousand men, against hardly more than a quarter that number under Long Khot's district chief.

and he manages to give the appearance of command, but he has to struggle for it and contrive it and this all adds to the pressure of control.

Nobody speaks out clearly and courageously these days against the pressures everybody feels, but they are present in the fierce competitive struggle of American life wherever men have responsibility, and often where they haven't.

Not only in the presidency, but in the government departments, in the state capitals, the city councils, in commerce, in the trade unions, even in the universities and the churches, the compulsion to do things every day is so great that the man in charge has little time to think about what they are doing. Getting Judge Carwell confirmation by the Senate became such a compulsive and pervasive idea in the President's mind that he didn't have time to consider whether it was a good idea.

Getting a raise for the mailmen and the air controllers took on such importance in the minds of the labor union leaders that they had no time to consider the national interest.

This confusion between means and ends, short-range and long-range interests, is apparent these days wherever we look.

It is hard to think of a remedy, but the facts are fairly plain. Men are still men and women are still natural creatures who need seasons of calm after seasons of storm. Like all other natural creatures, but in this town there are no political seasons and no vacations for the President, even in San Clemente.

The political winds here don't separate the old from the young or the weak from the strong—at least not in season—they just keep on blowing beyond April, beyond May, and beyond normal human endurance.

## The Vietnamese Territorials

By Joseph Alsop

Vietnamese regiment reeling back across the Cambodian border, with losses so heavy that no further attempts to hold the mission in the border crossing was attempted until February.

The action at Long Khot described to me by Maj. Donald J. Little Jr., who was there, clearly took the heart out of the 88th North Vietnamese Regiment. It is still across the border in Cambodia, despite several subsequent attempts to fulfill the mission in the delta. And this is an important story in another way, too, since Gen. Creighton Abrams has said that success with the Regional and Popular forces means success in 1970.

### Well Below Par

The heroic action at Long Khot shows what the territorials can do, though by no means what they usually do. There are even one or two entire provinces where all the territorials are well below par because of weak provincial leadership. That has been half the problem in the Tonkin Peninsula, the central coast, where the problem's other half was caused by exceptionally successful use of an entire North Vietnamese regiment in a pseudo-guerrilla role.

Yet a long trip through the delta provinces has shown, on balance, extremely encouraging results. There have been failures—not surprising, since the delta has nearly 3,000 Popular Force outposts in all, along with nearly 600 Regional Force outposts. With many hundreds of enemy attacks on this enormous number of targets—now that attacking pacification is the prime VC aim—no enemy successes in a year and a half would run counter to the law of averages.

Almost everywhere in the delta,

## Malik's Statement Opening for Diplomacy

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—On Feb. 15, 1969, the American representative at the United Nations, Philip C. Jessup, met the Soviet delegate, Jakob A. Malik, in a corridor of the UN building. Dr. Jessup used the accidental encounter to ask a carefully prepared question about the Berlin blockade. After consulting Moscow, Mr. Malik gave a reply that in due course led to the end of the blockade.

On May 31, 1961, with the Korean War raging, George Kennan called on Ambassador Malik to seek Soviet views on an armistice. After consultation, Mr. Malik gave an encouraging response, which he then expounded on a UN radio program. The armistice talks began soon afterward.

Mr. Malik's role in the diplomatic solution of those two past East-West crises gives piquant flavor to a statement he has just made on the widening conflict in Indochina. He told a press conference at the UN: "The real situation appears to be that only a new Geneva Conference could bring about a fresh solution and relax tensions in the Indochina peninsula."

In Paris and in London that cryptic sentence has raised intense interest. No one can be sure of the meaning, but one diplomat of deep experience said: "Anyone who fails to get excited about it does not know the rules of the game."

For years, the Russians have ignored or rejected all proposals that they say a year in reviewing the Geneva Conference or arranging a new international meeting on Indochina. They could shoulder British Prime Minister Wilson when he tried to draw them on Vietnam. Within the last month they have spurred President Nixon's suggestion of a conference on Laos and Vietnam, and they have agreed to revive the International Control Commission in Cambodia.

Against that background Mr. Malik's statement is so surprising that one might almost think it a slip or an accident—except that Soviet diplomats do not deal casually with such sensitive subjects, least of all a cautious veteran like Mr. Malik.

Thus, the statement seems to signal at least the possibility of a significant shift in the Soviet attitude. The immediate question is: why now?

A number of experts think the likely explanation is China's deep and growing Soviet fear of Chinese power. The recent spread of fighting into Laos and now Cambodia seems to have exacerbated that fear, raising the prospect for Moscow of a Southeast Asia dominated by the Chinese wing of Communism. The Russians have certainly noted that Prince Sihanouk, the ousted ruler of Cambodia, has chosen to make Peking

his base as he calls for rebellion against the new government. A conference could be viewed by the Russians as a way to reduce some of their fading influence. Certainly they have reason to prefer a diplomatic settlement, producing a genuinely independent South Vietnam and Cambodia, Laos, to domination of the whole peninsula by Hanoi or, worse, Peking.

The conference proposal may also have attractions for the U.S.S.R. because it causes, originally from France, France's long-standing criticism of U.S. policy in Vietnam could make the move relatively appealing to Hanoi.

North Vietnam's attitude to a conference idea is a new matter, unknown. In the past, Soviet leaders have been extremely careful to get Hanoi's approval before venturing any initiative on Vietnam—Premier Kossygin was, for example, during a London visit in 1967. Thus the statement would be that the Russians had at least a tacit okay for any move toward a conference.

But the Soviet-Hanoi relationship may be clouded by shifts in the North Vietnamese Communist leadership since Ho Chi Minh's death, with the possibility of a move toward China. This situation must be cleared up before the Lenin celebrations in Moscow, which Hanoi's top men would expect to attend.

For President Nixon the Malik statement presents an extremely delicate diplomatic opportunity. A conference proposal is not a slip cut away out of the Vietnam disaster. It would involve at the difficult arrangements with the U.S.S.R. and doubles with the party at the 1969 Geneva Conference. And in the end the United States would still have to live with its own compromises of the past, to sacrifice, notably maintenance of the Thieu-Ky government in Saigon.

But it is an opportunity, and especially timely one with the spread of a President who has emphasized his belief in diplomacy should a crisis arise. He could approach the 23rd annual address on V. Nam.

Most important, Mr. Nixon has to avoid, in the coming days, any steps that look like a harking of the American position. It means carrying on with his withdrawal program, rejecting advice from Saigon that we "win" if he will only suspend withdrawal. And it means doing most gingerly with the notion of any American involvement in Cambodia. Then there may be a chance for diplomacy.

## Letters

### Court Reporter

Reference is made in articles having to do with the Kopechins inquest transcript to the "court stenographer" Mr. Lipman, as author in his profession, is a court re-

porter, qualified to write short at speeds up to 250 words per minute, taking testimony and argument for several hours with pause, many times having to out two or three people speaking at once, having to read back immediately any portion of the proceedings called for, requiring knowledge of and acquaintance with highly technical and special vocabularies.

The difference between a shorthand reporter and a stenographer is the difference between a practicing physician and a person competent to administer first aid, able in his field, with a great difference in the degree of skill necessary to perform the task.

ALVIN E. MILL

### Patriot Laval

I was delighted to read the *Journal de Commerce* (April 12), which quoted the late Senator Bruening's letter on F. Laval was one of the most understood men of our time.

Both Chancellor Bruening and the Count de Chambrun could not have been more to do with the salvation of France than did a celebrated temporary impersonator of I XIV who returned to us through the courtesy of the American armies.

Spiritus eius in pace requiescat. PHILIP E. SULLIVAN

Berlin.

Chairman  
John Hay Whitney  
Publisher  
Robert T. MacDonald  
Editor  
Murray M. Weiss  
George W. Baker, Managing Editor; Roy Taylor, Assistant Managing Editor  
Co-Chairman  
Katharine Graham  
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
General Manager  
Andre Ring  
Published and printed by International Herald Tribune, Inc. All rights reserved.  
Paris-16. Tel.: 222-3840. Telex: 21-000.  
Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.  
©1970 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.  
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Dwyer.

Subscription	3 mos \$20.00 12 mos \$75.00	Subscription	3 mos \$20.00 12 mos \$75.00
Algeria (air).....	75.00	London (air).....	75.00
Argentina (air).....	75.00	Los Angeles (air).....	75.00
Australia (air).....	75.00	Moscow (air).....	75.00
Belgium (air).....	75.00	Norfolk (air).....	75.00
Bombay (air).....	75.00	Osaka (air).....	75.00
Buenos Aires (air).....	75.00	Paris (air).....	75.00
Canada (air).....	75.00	Rangoon (air).....	75.00
Chile (air).....	75.00	San Francisco (air).....	75.00
China (air).....	75.00	Seoul (air).....	75.00
Columbia (air).....	75.00	Singapore (air).....	75.00
Costa Rica (air).....	75.00	Sri Lanka (air).....	75.00
Cuba (air).....	75.00	Taipei (air).....	75.00
Czechoslovakia (air).....	75.00	Tokyo (air).....	75.00
Denmark (air).....	75.00	Tybe (air).....	75.00
Egypt (air).....	75.00	U.S.S.R. (air).....	75.00
France (air).....	75.00	Yokohama (air).....	75.00
Germany (air).....	75.00		
Greece (air).....	75.00		
Holland (air).....	75.00		
India (air).....	75.00		
Indonesia (air).....	75.00		
Italy (air).....	75.00		
Japan (air).....	75.00		
Korea (air).....	75.00		
Lebanon (air).....	75.00		
Libya (air).....	75.00		



Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1970

Page 9

**Slowdown in U.S. May Be Ending**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Total U.S. output declined in the first quarter of this year but monthly figures for March indicated that the slowdown in the economy may be ending, government reports show.

These were the highlights of several major economic indicators published yesterday:

- The gross national product, after correction for higher prices, declined \$2.9 billion in the first quarter, substantially more than the small dip of \$800 million in the fourth quarter last year.
- Housing starts rose in March for the second consecutive month after declining steeply in late 1969 and early 1970.
- Personal income rose in March by about the same amount as in January and February—a rate higher than late last year.

**Industrial Production Up**

In addition, as previously reported, industrial production—after declining for seven consecutive months—rose slightly in March by 0.3 percent.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, said the reports "suggest to me that the economy is bottoming or maybe has bottomed." This is a term used by economists to describe the time when a declining economy reaches its low point.

Measured in current prices, the gross national product rose by \$8.2 billion in the first quarter of an annual rate of \$80.4 billion. But in constant 1958 prices, there was a decline of \$2.9 billion to \$72.9 billion. Both figures are preliminary and will be revised later.

The decline in the GNP was at an annual rate of 1.5 percent, the sharpest for a quarter since the recession of 1960-61.

But the price index for the GNP rose at a rate of 5 percent, or a little more than in the last quarter of last year.

**Inventory Growth Weak**

The big reason for the drop in GNP in the first quarter was the sector of business inventories, whose growth was far below normal. Compared with the last quarter of

**Estimated Trade Surplus Expands**

WASHINGTON, April 17 (Reuters).

The U.S. trade surplus rose by an annual rate of about \$1 billion in the first quarter to a seasonally adjusted \$2.7 billion, the highest since 1967, the Commerce Department estimated today.

Exports increased by a \$2.1 billion annual rate to \$80.7 billion and imports by a \$1.1 billion annual rate to \$77.6 billion in current dollar terms, the department added.

1969, there was a decline of about \$8 billion in inventory accumulation. This is typical of economic slowdowns.

Government defense spending also declined, as did residential construction, but other sectors of final demand—consumers, business investment in plant and equipment,

position and the higher than expected projection of capital spending, the projection for the gross national product this year is \$80.4 billion against the original estimate of \$85 billion—a statistically insignificant change, he said.

Taking note of the 5 percent annual rate of increase in the GNP price index in the first quarter, Mr. McCracken said the price rise ought to be down to something like a 3.5 percent annual rate by the end of this year.

He has been spending the past few days in Europe on a fact-finding mission and talking to officials in West Germany, France and Britain.

Mr. McCracken said he suspected there would be some further expansion in the U.S. economy from now on, following the first-quarter report.

But despite the basic budget

and state and local government outlays—all rose.

Housing starts in March were at an annual rate of 1,383,000, up from 1,301,000 in February and the recent low of 1,069,000 in January.

This sector of the economy, while severely squeezed as a result of the Federal Reserve Board's policy of monetary restraint, has been cushioned by separate programs operated by other federal agencies. Thus, the dip in housing has not been as deep as in 1969, the last period of severe monetary squeeze.

Personal income rose by \$4.1 billion in March to an annual rate of \$722.8 billion. At no time during the slowdown has total personal income actually fallen. In the last quarter of 1969 the average monthly increases were at an average rate of \$3.3 billion, while in the first quarter of this year the average has been \$4 billion.

Wages and salaries rose \$2.4 billion in March, compared with \$1.2 billion in February, mainly because of higher pay rates.

In a disclosure of fundamental importance to the money market, the money managers have revealed that on Jan. 15 (at the last meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee prior to the retirement of William McChesney Martin as chairman of the reserve) they had made a subtle but basic change in their strategy.

**Committee's Shift**

According to the official summary of the deliberations that day, "the committee concluded that in the conduct of open-market operations, increased stress should be placed on the objective of achieving modest growth in the monetary aggregates, with about equal weight being given to bank credit and the money stock."

"It was agreed," the summary stated, "that operations should be directed at maintaining firm conditions in the money markets, but that they should be modified if it appeared that the objective with respect to the aggregates was not being achieved."

With this brief passage, the committee—the key Fed policy-making body—signaled a change in its operating strategy of the most far-reaching nature.

**Historic Strategy**

Since 1961, when the central bank was made independent, the money managers have pursued—with varying degrees of sophistication and effectiveness—a "money market strategy."

In recent years, this has meant in essence that the Fed has attempted to manage a variety of short-term interest rates, borrowings of banks from the Fed and, finally, net "free" or "borrowed" reserves of member banks.

The rationale has been that the Fed would create the financial conditions appropriate to the needs of the economy at a given moment.

The new Fed policy does not indicate a complete abandonment of the money market strategy, but it does signify a marked shift in emphasis away from them in the direction of the monetary aggregates.

**Friedman Wins**

The policy change—representing a major intellectual victory for Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, the leader of the monetarist school of economics—could have major implications in Wall Street.

Among other things, if the Fed no longer tries actively to stabilize interest rates in the money market in the short run, these rates will tend to be much more variable than in the past.

On the other hand, the monetary aggregate should grow more steadily, and, if Mr. Friedman's economic theories are correct, a major source of economic instability will be removed.

**Monetary Bases**

In its weekly report, the Fed said that the monetary base—the "high powered" money that the Treasury and Fed supply to the economy—had jumped sharply to a new high of \$79.9 billion, up \$900 million from the previous week. In the last quarter, the monetary base has increased at a 5.1 percent annual rate, substantially faster

than in the past.

**Pacific Talks Merger**

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Pacific International Express Co., one of the largest U.S. common carriers, has agreed to hold merger discussions with International Utilities Corp. It was announced yesterday. International had previously made a tender offer for 300,000 shares of Pacific International at \$17.50 a share which Pacific International bitterly opposed.

**Japanese Buy in N.Y.**

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Investment trusts operated by four Japanese securities firms said today they have started buying shares on the New York Stock Exchange following official authorization to invest abroad.

**Stress Off Markets****Fed Reveals Strategy Shift; Monetary Growth Continues**

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System pushed its policy of "modest" monetary growth in the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

The principal "monetary aggregates"—the broad measures of financial quantities that give the best clue to the impact of monetary policy on the economy—all showed a quickened rate of expansion compared with patterns typical only a few weeks ago.

In a disclosure of fundamental importance to the money market, the money managers have revealed that on Jan. 15 (at the last meeting of the Federal Open Market Committee prior to the retirement of William McChesney Martin as chairman of the reserve) they had made a subtle but basic change in their strategy.

**Committee's Shift**

According to the official summary of the deliberations that day, "the committee concluded that in the conduct of open-market operations, increased stress should be placed on the objective of achieving modest growth in the monetary aggregates, with about equal weight being given to bank credit and the money stock."

"It was agreed," the summary stated, "that operations should be directed at maintaining firm conditions in the money markets, but that they should be modified if it appeared that the objective with respect to the aggregates was not being achieved."

With this brief passage, the committee—the key Fed policy-making body—signaled a change in its operating strategy of the most far-reaching nature.

**Historic Strategy**

Since 1961, when the central bank was made independent, the money managers have pursued—with varying degrees of sophistication and effectiveness—a "money market strategy."

In recent years, this has meant in essence that the Fed has attempted to manage a variety of short-term interest rates, borrowings of banks from the Fed and, finally, net "free" or "borrowed" reserves of member banks.

The rationale has been that the Fed would create the financial conditions appropriate to the needs of the economy at a given moment.

The new Fed policy does not indicate a complete abandonment of the money market strategy, but it does signify a marked shift in emphasis away from them in the direction of the monetary aggregates.

**Friedman Wins**

The policy change—representing a major intellectual victory for Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago, the leader of the monetarist school of economics—could have major implications in Wall Street.

Among other things, if the Fed no longer tries actively to stabilize interest rates in the money market in the short run, these rates will tend to be much more variable than in the past.

On the other hand, the monetary aggregate should grow more steadily, and, if Mr. Friedman's economic theories are correct, a major source of economic instability will be removed.

**Monetary Bases**

In its weekly report, the Fed said that the monetary base—the "high powered" money that the Treasury and Fed supply to the economy—had jumped sharply to a new high of \$79.9 billion, up \$900 million from the previous week. In the last quarter, the monetary base has increased at a 5.1 percent annual rate, substantially faster

than in the past.

**Pacific Talks Merger**

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Pacific International Express Co., one of the largest U.S. common carriers, has agreed to hold merger discussions with International Utilities Corp. It was announced yesterday. International had previously made a tender offer for 300,000 shares of Pacific International at \$17.50 a share which Pacific International bitterly opposed.

**Japanese Buy in N.Y.**

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Investment trusts operated by four Japanese securities firms said today they have started buying shares on the New York Stock Exchange following official authorization to invest abroad.

**Wall Street Setback Is Tempered**

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued to decline today, although a mild afternoon recovery trimmed losses earlier in the day.

The safe return of the Apollo-13 astronauts gave a psychological lift to a market confronted by a variety of mixed readings in major economic indicators.

Price declines outnumbered advances by more than 2 to 1 in mid-session. The afternoon upturn trimmed that margin, but closing

**Apollo Success Provides Boost**

prices still showed 839 stocks in the loss column against 437 that finished with gains.

The early weakness pushed 265 stocks to new lows for the year, a new high for the 1970 figures, while only 11 issues managed to post new highs.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down almost 4 points at its lowest reading of the day, at noon, but edged upward in the

afternoon to finish with a narrow gain of 0.07 at 775.94. The move left the annual figure with a net loss of 14.53 points for the week.

The broader-based NYSE composite index had an early loss cut in half by the close but the final figure of 47.28, down 0.15 for the day, represented the lowest level for this indicator in more than three years.

The Dow average was helped by a gain of 2 5/8 by Procter & Gamble, which closed at 107 1/4; and a 2-point advance in Du Pont, which finished at 110 1/4. Components that were down a point or more, on the other hand, were Jersey Standard, General Foods and International Nickel.

Twelve of the 15 most-active issues finished with declines and seven of them were down more than a point, including Jersey Standard, which dipped 1 1/8, to 54 1/8.

Transcontinental Investing, knocked down 1 3/4 on Wednesday by pressure from a large block, again topped the most-active list with trades of 357,100 and dropped 3 1/8, to 7 3/4. A spokesman for the photograph record and real estate concern said he knew of no reason for the weakness and activity except transfer of blocks between mutual funds.

Another large loser on the active list included Mesa Petroleum, which fell 2 1/8, to 43 3/8, on trades of 137,600 shares, including a block of 126,000 shares. The company has called off its plans to take over Southland Royalty.

Other active issues that declined a point or more were Boeing, down 1 1/4, to 20 7/8; Warner-Lambert, down 1 3/8, to 64; Ryder Systems, down 1 3/4, to 38 7/8; and Zayre, down 1 1/4, to 38 1/2.

**N. American Rockwell To Buy Own Shares**

EL SEGUNDO, Calif., April 17 (Reuters).—North American Rockwell Corp. said today it is making a cash tender offer to common stockholders, effective today, to purchase 500,000 shares of its common stock for \$19 each. The offer expires May 11.

The purchase is intended to provide treasury shares for possible use in future acquisitions and to reduce its long-term dividend requirements, the company said.

**New Italian Port Set**

ROME, April 17 (Reuters).—The Italian government approved today the building of a port at Manfredonia, on the southeast coast. The port, expected to be ready by 1973, will principally serve the petrochemical, chemical and textile industries in the region.

**Kennecott Net Jumps 60%, Sets Record**

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Earnings of Kennecott Copper Corp. surged to a record \$56.8 million, or \$1.71 a share, in the first quarter, the company reported yesterday.

Kennecott, the largest U.S. producer of primary copper, cited higher prices and continuing strong demand for metals and coal in reporting the 60 percent gain from

income of \$35.5 million, or \$1.07 a share, in the first three months of 1969.

The previous record was \$46.5 million, or \$1.41 a share set in the third quarter of last year.

In the latest quarter, sales and other revenues were \$209 million, a 22 percent advance from \$171 million in the comparable 1969 period.

**Armco Steel**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	395.5	380.7
Profits (millions)...	17.02	20.89
Per Share .....	0.52	0.65

**Babcock & Wilcox**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	182.26	170.83
Profits (millions)...	1.17	0.41
Per Share .....	0.10	0.36

**Beatrice Foods**

Year to Feb. 28	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	1,976	1,433
Profits (millions)...	52.93	50.11
Per Share .....	2.03	1.96

**Becton Dickinson**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	57.8	51.5
Profits (millions)...	4.59	3.58
Per Share .....	0.38	0.33

**First Hall**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	109.04	99.5
Profits (millions)...	8.48	7.66
Per Share .....	0.52	0.48

**Brockway Glass**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	44.8	38.9
Profits (millions)...	3.26	3.38
Per Share .....	1.34	1.40

**Budd Co.**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	122.2	133.3
Profits (millions)...	1.03	2.9
Per Share .....	0.19	0.63

**Caterpillar Tractor**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	524.6	500.4
Profits (millions)...	36.5	40.99
Per Share .....	0.64	0.72

**Cooper Industries**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	43.9	46.2
Profits (millions)...	2.79	2.53
Per Share .....	0.73	0.65

**Crown Zellerbach**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	224.6	207.4
Profits (millions)...	11.07	11.58
Per Share .....	0.47	0.49

**Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc.**

First Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	67.7	53.6
Profits (millions)...	5.79	3.17
Per Share .....	0.59	0.33

\* Profits for 1970 include extraordinary gains plus results from the firm's shareholding of Algonquin Gas Transmission, totaling \$1.4 million.

**EURODOLLAR RATES**

□ 30 DAY. 8 11/16 %  
□ 60 DAY. 8 15/16 %  
□ 6 MONTHS 9 1/16 %  
□ 1 YEAR. 9 1/2 %

MULTIPLES OF \$1,000 ONLY  
□ MAIL INTEREST MONTHLY  
□ COMPOUND

PLEASE OPEN ACCOUNT AND MAIL SAVINGS CERTIFICATE TO:  
NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
CITY/COUNTRY .....

TO  
MAJOR TRUST COMPANY  
608 QUEEN ST.  
FREDRICKTON, NEW BRUNSWICK  
CANADA

**McCracken Says Demand Outstrips Credit Forecast**

LONDON, April 17 (Reuters).

Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said today that demands for credit in the United States are now running higher than he expected six months ago.

However, he told newsmen he still thought it reasonable to expect some further modest easing in the interest rates this year. He was unwilling to predict the course of the prime lending rate of U.S. banks.

He has been spending the past few days in Europe on a fact-finding mission and talking to officials in West Germany, France and Britain.

Mr. McCracken said he suspected there would be some further expansion in the U.S. economy from now on, following the first-quarter report.

But despite the basic budget

**Output Higher Than in Plan, Russia Says**

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, April 17 (NYT).—The Soviet Union reported today a significant improvement in its economy for the first three months of 1970.

With Lenin's birthday only five days off, the upturn in industrial output should turn out to be an assist for the leadership of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party chief, who has been campaigning for steps to add some dynamism to the economy.

The statistics for the first quarter were printed by Izvestia, the government newspaper. They showed that, in comparison with the first three months last year, Soviet industrial production grew by 8.9 percent. Labor productivity rose by 7.9 percent.

Western diplomats, in their initial evaluation of the report, credited most of the improvement to the fact that this year's winter was normal and did not interfere with production as did last year's unusually severe winter. Largely because of bad weather, the first quarter last year showed a growth rate in industry of only 6 percent, and labor productivity rose by 3.3 percent.

As a result, the planned target of 7.3 percent had to be adjusted to 7 percent. The agricultural target fell by 3 percent.

Last year at this time, six of the 15 Soviet republics failed to meet their plan for the quarter, but the latest figures show all of them surpassing it.

The most significant gains were recorded in the fisheries industry with a 21 percent gain, the instrument, automation and control system industry with a 20 percent rise, the building materials, chemical and oil refining and petrochemical industries with 18 percent rises, and the gas and medical industries with 12 percent increases.

**Japanese Buy in N.Y.**

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Investment trusts operated by four Japanese securities firms said today they have started buying shares on the New York Stock Exchange following official authorization to invest abroad.

**Pacific Talks Merger**

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Pacific International Express Co., one of the largest U.S. common carriers, has agreed to hold merger discussions with International Utilities Corp. It was announced yesterday. International had previously made a tender offer for 300,000 shares of Pacific International at \$17.50 a share which Pacific International bitterly opposed.

**Japanese Buy in N.Y.**

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Investment trusts operated by four Japanese securities firms said today they have started buying shares on the New York Stock Exchange following official authorization to invest abroad.

**Pacific Talks Merger**

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Pacific International Express Co., one of the largest U.S. common carriers, has agreed to hold merger discussions with International Utilities Corp. It was announced yesterday. International had previously made a tender offer for 300,000 shares of Pacific International at \$17.50 a share which Pacific International bitterly opposed.

**Japanese Buy in N.Y.**

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Investment trusts operated by four Japanese securities firms said today they have started buying shares on the New York Stock Exchange following official authorization to invest abroad.

**Pacific Talks Merger**

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Pacific International Express Co., one of the largest U.S. common carriers, has agreed to hold merger discussions with International Utilities Corp. It was announced yesterday. International had previously made a tender offer for 300,000 shares of Pacific International at \$17.50 a share which Pacific International bitterly opposed.

**Japanese Buy in N.Y.**

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Investment trusts operated by four Japanese securities firms said today they have started buying shares on the New York Stock Exchange following official authorization to invest abroad.

**Pacific Talks Merger**

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Pacific International Express Co., one of the largest U.S. common carriers, has agreed to hold merger discussions with International Utilities Corp. It was announced yesterday. International had previously made a tender offer for 300,000 shares of Pacific International at \$17.50 a share which Pacific International bitterly opposed.

**Japanese Buy in N.Y.**

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Investment trusts operated by four Japanese securities firms said today they have started buying shares on the New York Stock Exchange following official authorization to invest abroad.

**Pacific Talks Merger**

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Pacific International Express Co., one of the largest U.S. common carriers, has agreed to hold merger discussions with International Utilities Corp. It was announced yesterday. International had previously made a tender offer for 300,000 shares of Pacific International at \$17.50 a share which Pacific International bitterly opposed.

**Japanese Buy in N.Y.**

TOKYO, April 17 (Reuters).—Investment trusts operated by four Japanese securities firms said today they have started buying shares on the New York Stock Exchange following official authorization to invest abroad.

**Pacific Talks Merger**

NEW YORK, April 17 (NYT).—Pacific International Express Co., one of the largest U.S. common carriers, has agreed to hold merger discussions with International Utilities Corp. It was announced yesterday. International had previously made a tender offer for 300,000 shares of Pacific International at \$17.50 a share which Pacific International bitterly opposed.

**U.S. Officials Aim to Upgrade Cross-Atlantic Monetary Ties**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, April 17 (NYT).—The Nixon administration's top economic officers, disenchanted with some of the ways in which Atlantic monetary cooperation now functions, are discreetly campaigning to upgrade the effectiveness of certain pivotal activities in Paris.

The monetary initiative has two aims: To establish an inner group of key decision makers in a select cluster of Atlantic nations and to get more give-and-take and less rigidly rehearsed positions in the existing forums.

The elite inner circle, which would meet secretly here, could assume great importance in working out such problems as financing of the U.S. balance-of



[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85															

[illegible]



هكذا من الأهل

# NORAMTRUST

## A New Investment Service for the 70's

***you can update your portfolio of funds as often as twice a year using these recommendations without ever paying a buying charge again.***

So take a new look at your present mutual fund holdings. If you're among the many thousands of investors who own mutual funds which have failed to stand the pace, then NORAMTRUST is for you. Just fill in the coupon for further information.

*Another pioneering investment service from North American.*


To: Noram Distributors (Int'l), 3, rue du Marché, 1204 Genève, Switzerland. Please send me full details on NORAMTRUST.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

If you are an investment adviser or mutual fund dealer, you are invited to write to John J. Collins, Vice President, c/o Noram Administrative Services Ltd., 22 John Street, London, W.C.1, England.



INT 1



# HEDGE AGAINST INFLATION

CAPITAL GAINS  
& RETIREMENT INCOME

Scotch Whisky by the barrel grows in value as it ages, with higher than average returns, tax benefits, safety features. Let your idle money work for you. Send for complete information:

EDINBURGH BEVERAGE CORP.,  
12 East 30th Street,  
New York, N.Y. 10014

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_  
LBT 4-16

Coming May 8

VALUE LINE's regular

full-page research reports on

91 DRUG

CHEMICAL

TOILETRIES/COSMETIC

STOCKS

plus 12 others

New reports not reprints

You will receive these 103 reports

together with industry analyses

at the same time as our regular

subscribers—in your first of four

weekly editions of full Value Line

service for \$5. Send check or money

order with your name and address

together with this ad to:

THE VALUE LINE Dept. 22-13  
5 E. 44th St., NYC 10017

(New Subscribers Only)

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Euro 6 1/2-7.....		92 1/4	94	Milnes 42-72.....	97	99
Air Line 6 1/4-81.....	95	93	Philint 7-7.....	92 1/2	96 1/2	Mitsui 61-72.....	123	125
Air Line 6 1/2-81.....	95 1/2	96 1/2	Philint 7 1/2-7.....	93	97	Motobank 41-83.....	102	102
Air Line 6 3/4-81.....	96	97	Philint 7 1/2-7 1/2.....	93 1/2	97 1/2	Motobank 41-83.....	102	102
Air Randas 6-81.....	96 1/2	97 1/2	Practico 6 1/2-82.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	Nabisco 51-72.....	100	102
Alanco 6 1/2-82.....	96 1/2	97 1/2	Quechua 6 1/2-7.....	96 1/2	97 1/2	Owens 11 5-72.....	94	96
Alanco 6 3/4-82.....	97	98	Rockwell 6 1/2-7.....	96 1/2	97 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
Alanco 6 5/8-82.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
Alanco 6 7/8-82.....	98	99	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2	Pacific 41-72.....	100	102
BancAmerica 70-74.....	97 1/2	98 1/2	S.F.C. 6 1/2-82.....	94 1/2	95 1/2			



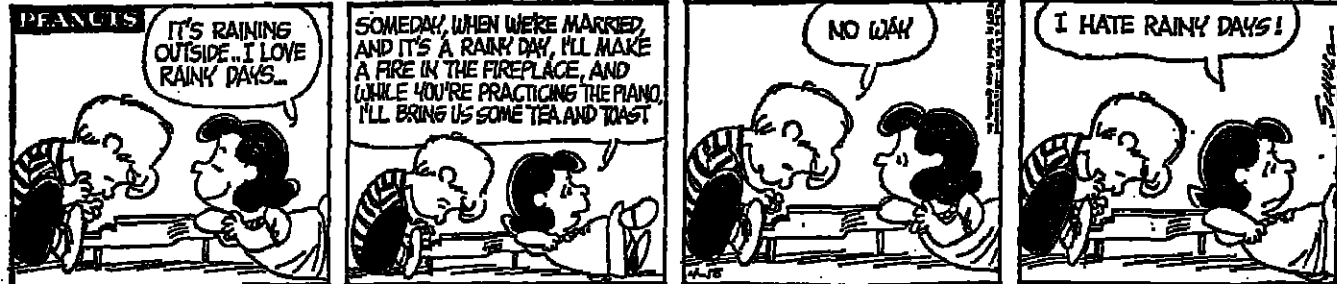
هكذا نحن الأهل

**Herald Tribune  
Classified  
Advertising  
gets results!**

# Your advantage



PEANUTS



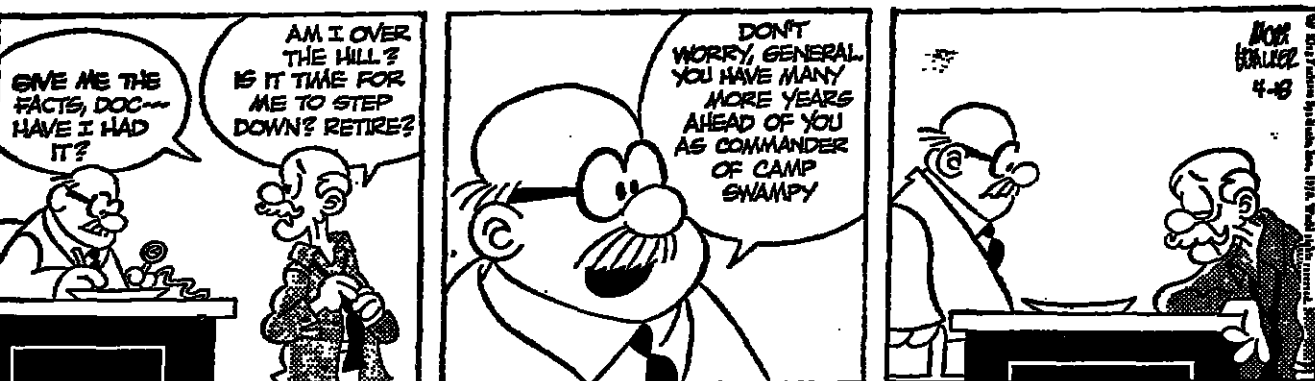
R.C.



HIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



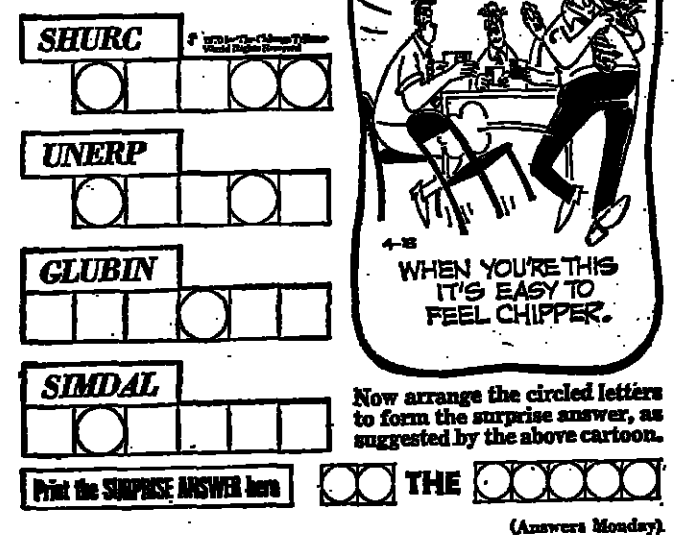
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I DON'T KNOW WHY WE ALWAYS GET DOGGIE BAGS. WOULDN'T IT BE EASIER TO BRING RUFF WITH US?"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumbles: HOIST ENSUE CEMENT MUSLIN

Answers: This tells you what the fare is - THE MENU

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Bell device	1 East Indian
2 Fine leather	2 Dress in
3 British ordnance	3 West Indian
4 Charm	4 Blow in the wind
5 Mowing in haste	5 Welsh dog
6 Hard area of wilderness	6 The least one can do
7 Device showing solar system	7 Summer flounder
8 Malicious word	8 Hopelost, as a cause
9 Kind of card	9 Rendering
10 Dumb	10 Farrow
11 Vasey impulse	11 Mangrove
12 "He knoweth the way that"	12 Spooner
13 Menstrual pain	13 Spenser
14 Conqueror Alvin	14 Closest item
15 Irish lord of yore	15 Steady
16 Read common in California	16 Faintly
17 Bohemian letter	17 Faintly
18 Frog	18 Faintly
19 German shepherd	19 Faintly
20 Apartment	20 Faintly
21 French novel	21 Faintly
22 Kind of battery	22 Faintly
23 "Faintly" overture	23 Faintly
24 Windfield cleaner	24 Faintly
25 Formal scolding	25 Faintly
26 Old clothes	26 Faintly
27 Flowed steadily	27 Faintly
28 Choral work	28 Faintly
29 Abbe	29 Faintly
30 Jargon	30 Faintly
31 Holy Roman emperor	31 Faintly
32 Strike back for	32 Faintly
33 Western range	33 Faintly
34 Closest item	34 Faintly
35 Steady	35 Faintly
36 Faintly	36 Faintly
37 Faintly	37 Faintly
38 Faintly	38 Faintly
39 Faintly	39 Faintly
40 Faintly	40 Faintly
41 Faintly	41 Faintly
42 Faintly	42 Faintly
43 Faintly	43 Faintly
44 Faintly	44 Faintly
45 Faintly	45 Faintly
46 Faintly	46 Faintly
47 Faintly	47 Faintly
48 Faintly	48 Faintly
49 Faintly	49 Faintly
50 Faintly	50 Faintly
51 Faintly	51 Faintly
52 Faintly	52 Faintly
53 Faintly	53 Faintly
54 Faintly	54 Faintly
55 Faintly	55 Faintly
56 Faintly	56 Faintly
57 Faintly	57 Faintly
58 Faintly	58 Faintly
59 Faintly	59 Faintly
60 Faintly	60 Faintly
61 Faintly	61 Faintly
62 Faintly	62 Faintly
63 Faintly	63 Faintly
64 Faintly	64 Faintly
65 Faintly	65 Faintly
66 Faintly	66 Faintly
67 Faintly	67 Faintly
68 Faintly	68 Faintly
69 Faintly	69 Faintly
70 Faintly	70 Faintly
71 Faintly	71 Faintly
72 Faintly	72 Faintly
73 Faintly	73 Faintly
74 Faintly	74 Faintly
75 Faintly	75 Faintly
76 Faintly	76 Faintly
77 Faintly	77 Faintly
78 Faintly	78 Faintly
79 Faintly	79 Faintly
80 Faintly	80 Faintly
81 Faintly	81 Faintly
82 Faintly	82 Faintly
83 Faintly	83 Faintly
84 Faintly	84 Faintly
85 Faintly	85 Faintly
86 Faintly	86 Faintly
87 Faintly	87 Faintly
88 Faintly	88 Faintly
89 Faintly	89 Faintly
90 Faintly	90 Faintly
91 Faintly	91 Faintly
92 Faintly	92 Faintly
93 Faintly	93 Faintly
94 Faintly	94 Faintly
95 Faintly	95 Faintly
96 Faintly	96 Faintly
97 Faintly	97 Faintly
98 Faintly	98 Faintly
99 Faintly	99 Faintly
100 Faintly	100 Faintly
101 Faintly	101 Faintly
102 Faintly	102 Faintly
103 Faintly	103 Faintly
104 Faintly	104 Faintly
105 Faintly	105 Faintly
106 Faintly	106 Faintly
107 Faintly	107 Faintly
108 Faintly	108 Faintly
109 Faintly	109 Faintly
110 Faintly	110 Faintly
111 Faintly	111 Faintly
112 Faintly	112 Faintly
113 Faintly	113 Faintly
114 Faintly	114 Faintly
115 Faintly	115 Faintly

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

# BOOKS

## THE HERON

By Giorgio Bassani. Translated from the Italian by William Weaver. Harcourt, Brace & World. 179 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

QUITE soon in "The Heron" you will recall the brilliant opening scenes in "Across the River and Into the Trees" in Hemingway's novel the boats moved slowly in the Venetian lagoon, the beat-up colonel took aim at the ducks and hunting became an occasion for personal fulfillment.

As the middle-aged protagonist in Giorgio Bassani's new novel sits along one of the branches of the Po not far from Venice, the duck-blind becomes a symbol of his personal fulfillment. Observing two artists at work in the same landscape, one creating from the outside in and the other from the inside out, you rediscover the infinite human possibilities that only the novelist can convey.

Because of the charming self-doubts of middle age that flow through the life stream of this exquisite short novel, you may perhaps recall Thomas Mann's "Death in Venice." Reading that novella written over a half-century ago for echoes of character and style in "The Heron," there is an awareness that melancholy about one man's sexual identity plays a role in both stories. Years from now Bassani's novel will require reading to test the staying power: a first impression is that it is a classic tour de force that will be around for a very long time.

"The Heron" creates one day in the shipping life of Edgardo Limentani, a man of forty-five who is "dead inside." The day begins before dawn as he dresses to go shooting near Ferrara, his ancestral city before the coming of Bologna and the fantasy of Venice. The time is a few years after the war in which the occupying Germans gave spite to the Fascist martinet, who provided them with names and bodies. The estate owners are vaguely confused by the new currents of the postwar period; Limentani suspects that the serenity of his placid existence: "The days of smiles, of doffed hats, of bows, were over."

But the sounds of outside political forces are distant in the novel. The disappointments are built up by an accumulation of domestic incidents that reveal Limentani as a victim of a loveless marriage.

A finely strung member of the Jewish community that has intermarried after centuries into the culture of northern Italy, he has begun to hate himself. He despises his life with the nasal, dull but shrewd country girl to whom he is married. The author conveys the personal problem indirectly—Bassani is an architect of indirection—by describing the sequences of bedrooms in their apartment: his mother, his young child and his wife rank this way in importance to him.

Together, the novels become a roman-fleuve of place and mood. Readers unfamiliar with Bassani's writing might start with "The Garden of the Finzi-Continis" to deepen the understanding of "The Heron."

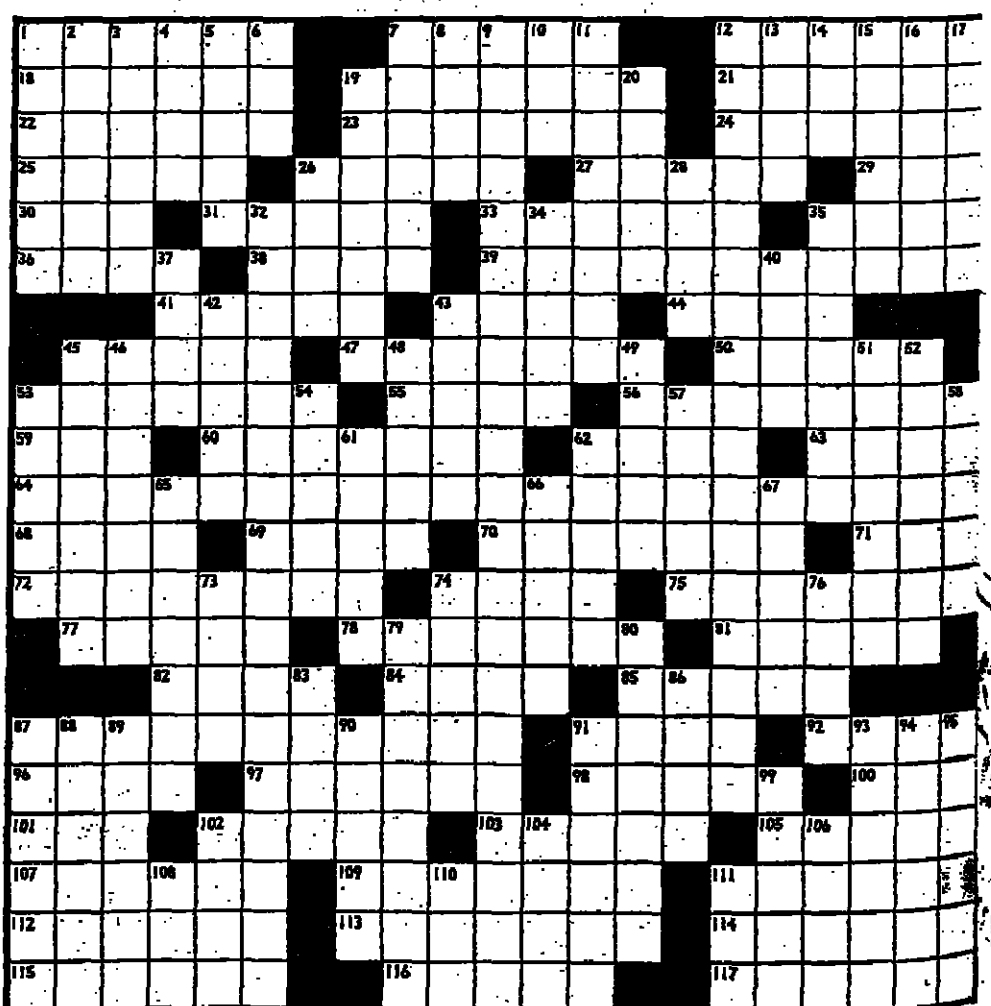
The new novel is a complex work in itself, full of nuances that are clearly and quietly translated by William Weaver. From his boyhood Ferrara on, the families he knew, Bassani has carved out a corner of Italy that rises above regionalism with fiction that can stand alongside the most ingenious written in Europe today.

Mr. Mitgang, of The New York Times editorial board, is the author of "Working for the Reader," a new book of literary criticism. He wrote this book for The New York Times Book Review.

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

PHRASING IT RIGHT—By Jack Luzzatto



DOWN

15 McLean word  
16 Leave on a lonely shore  
17 Tennis player  
18 Put on a jury list  
19 Gate entry  
20 Provenance  
21 Author Sholem  
22 Modelling  
23 Certain symptoms  
24 Throats

DOWN

25 Shoppage  
26 Journalist Abel  
27 Like a heaver  
28 U.S. initials  
29 Active people  
30 Crossed-chained article: Van  
31 Made maker  
32 Sake, old style  
33 Word in Kan.  
34 Appears  
35 Made a new

DOWN

36 hand  
37 She-rever: Sp.  
38 Like a heaver  
39 U.S. initials  
40 Active people  
41 Crossed-chained article: Van  
42 Made maker  
43 Sake, old style  
44 Word in Kan.  
45 Appears  
46 Made a new

DOWN

47 Uncommon  
48 French entry  
49 Spider  
50 Disturb  
51 German title  
52 Diamond  
53 Appraisers  
54 Able  
55 Express of fame  
56 Continual

DOWN

57 Important  
58 French title  
59 Shift  
60 Combination  
61 Sake, old style  
62 Fastidious  
63 Monarch  
64 Held in  
65 Tents shot  
66 Down  
67 Sot



## Despite Delays at Spanish Customs

## Trials Start for Grand Prix

MADRID, April 17 (UPI)—Former world driving champion Denis Hulme of New Zealand drove his McLaren M16 to a new track record today in the first day of official time trials for Sunday's Formula One world championship Spanish Grand Prix.

The opening of official time trials at Madrid's 3.4-kilometer (2.1-mile) Jarama circuit brought protests

from some competitors over the procedure for selecting the final 16 drivers and "bitter disappointment" from England's Graham Hill, who said his new Lotus 72 will not be ready for the race because it was held up by Spanish customs men.

Hulme recorded the fastest lap time with 1 minute 24.1 seconds,

bettering the previous record of 1:27.7. The New Zealander's average speed was 145.7 kilometers an hour (91 mph). He was closely followed by Australian Jack Brabham, who averaged 145.37 kph (90.6 mph) in his own Brabham BT33.

Brabham Favored

Brabham is favored to win the race and repeat his March 7 triumph in the South African Grand Prix.

Reigning world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland had the third fastest average speed of 144.8 kph (90.5 mph) in his March 701.

Spanish customs agents at the French border impounded two models of the Lotus 72, Britain's new car, earlier this week on grounds their import documents were not in order.

Only one of the Lotus 72's will be ready for the race and it will be driven by Austrian Jochen Rindt, the No. 1 team driver, whose fastest lap time today was 1 minute 24.8 seconds with an average speed of 144.8 kph.

Out of Date Lotus

Hill will be driving an old Lotus 49 in which he won the Spanish Grand Prix two years ago.

"This car is out of date," he said. "There is going to be a awful lot of mechanical breakdowns. It's a bitter disappointment but after the third-day holdup at customs the car will not be ready in time."

Hill, still recovering from his broken legs in the U.S. Grand Prix at the end of last season, placed only 19th among the 24 racers today with an average speed of 141.5 kph.

Mexico's Pedro Rodriguez, whose BRM was also held up for three days at the frontier, crashed into a barrier during practice today but he was not injured and mechanics said there was little damage to the car. The BRM's only arrival in Madrid earlier today, but performed satisfactorily, Rodriguez clocking 1:24.5 for a circuit, just four-tenths of a second slower than Hulme.

The ten current starters are Stewart, Rindt, Brabham, Surtees, Amon and Rodriguez. The qualifying times are critical for they will decide the other six starters in the field of 16.



SIMPLE SIMON SAYS—Ron Santo of Cubs inadvertently mimics umpire Ed Simple's out call after the tag was made by Phil's third-baseman Don Money in Tuesday's 5-4 Chicago victory. Santo tried to go from first to third on a wild pitch.

## Baltimore Loses But Weaver Splits

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI)—Forced to change the tone of his philosophical discussions with umpires, Earl Weaver might have discovered a revolutionary approach to manager-umpire relations last night.

Weaver, whose voice was reduced to a whisper by an operation earlier in the day, confronted his favorite adversaries twice and came away with a 1-1 record, which was better than the Orioles did with Washington.

The Senators defeated Baltimore, 4-3, as Joe Coleman and Frank Howard drove in two runs apiece. But Weaver has to gain some satisfaction from his victorious argumentative efforts.

The glorious moment came in the third inning when Don Buford of Baltimore was called out on first base by umpire Jim O'Donnell as Mike Epstein, the first baseman bobbled the ball.

The cherubic Orioles had already lost a second-inning argument with Frank Umot, the plate umpire. This time he simply asked Umot if he had seen the bobbie, which apparently occurred out of the lines of O'Donnell's vision.

The immediate result was a reversal of the out call. The long-time umpire said he just might whisper to umpires from now on.

Athletics 5, White Sox 1

Oakland stopped Chicago, 3-1, behind the six-hit pitching of John (Blue Moon) Odom. Felipe Alou and Rick Monday each collected three hits for Oakland.

Angels 3, Twins 2

Jay Johnstone doubled in the fourth inning to start a three-run rally that knocked Dave Boswell out of the box as California handed Minnesota its first defeat, 3-2.

Giants 11, Astros 9

In the National League, Willie McCovey, who struck out his first four times at bat, socked a two-run homer off Jack Di Lauro in the tenth that lifted San Francisco past Houston, 11-9.

Padres 5, Braves 4

Nate Colbert of San Diego tied the game with a three-run homer in the eighth and Ivan Murrell won it with a pinch-hit homer tenth as Atlanta went down to defeat, 5-4.

Reds 12, Dodgers 2

Lee May's grand-slam homer in the fifth inning helped Cincinnati are under attack, too, by State of Washington senators outraged at the shift of the Seattle franchise to Milwaukee.

Salerno said he made one appeal to baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn to interest himself in the case of the two umpires. "But Kuhn said: 'It is a league matter,'" Salerno said. "That's ducking the issue. If the NLRB rules we got a bad deal, it will be a ruling against all of baseball, not just a league matter."

Double Standard

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI)—Robert J. Mangum, Commissioner of the State Division of Human Rights, ruled that the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues must revise its physical standards for umpires and reconsider the application of a 5-foot-2-inch minimum weighing 125 pounds.

The ruling was the latest victory in a long crusade by Mrs. Bernice Gera, a qualified umpire, to obtain employment by the association. She signed a proposed contract in the New York-Pennsylvania League last year but the association did not approve it because she did not meet the physical standards.

Mangum noted that the association's present minimum standards of 5 feet-10 inches and 170 pounds "automatically excludes the majority of women from consideration for employment as umpires."

## Thursday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE		AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Los Angeles	002 000 000-2 10 2	Cleveland	000 300 000-2 8 0
Cincinnati	000 000 000-12 14 0	Detroit	000 010 100-4 8 0
San Francisco	000 000 000-0 0 0	Chicago	000 000 000-0 0 0
St. Louis	000 000 000-0 0 0	Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0
Atlanta	000 000 000-0 0 0	New York	000 000 000-0 0 0
Philadelphia	000 000 000-0 0 0	Baltimore	000 000 000-0 0 0
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-0 0 0	Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0
San Diego	010 000 000 1-5 8 0	San Francisco	000 000 000-0 0 0
Los Angeles	000 000 000-0 0 1 1	Los Angeles	000 000 000-0 0 0
Dobson, Ross (2)	and Basson: Kierko	Bahnen, Aker (7)	and Munson:
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Sieberg, Slange (3), Romo (8) and Mses.	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Andersson (1), and (1), ER-	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Munson (1), Priocelli (1)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Washington	022 000 000-4 2 0
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Hallmeier	002 000 000-2 7 0
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Polina (1) and (1) and (1)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Wald (1), and (1), and (1)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		10-11, ER-Howard (21)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Kansas City	204 200 000-8 13 1
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Milwaukee	011 120 100-8 15 1
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Butler, Nelson (6), Dragosky (7)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		and (1), and (1), and (1)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Launz (5), O'Donoghue (7), Locker	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		(8) and McNetery, W-Butler (2-0),	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Trance (1-1), ER-Mellie (1)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Gooden (1), Walton (4th).	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Chicago	000 010 000-1 6 2
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Oakland	001 011 000-3 10 0
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		John, Rounsaville (7), Wood (8)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		and (1), and (1), and (1)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		John (6-1), ER-Bradford (2d),	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		Minnesota	000 000 000-2 7 1
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		California	000 000 000-3 8 0
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		and (1), and (1), and (1)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		and (1), and (1), and (1)	
10-31 and Dider, W-Ross (1-0),		W-May (1-0), L-Boswell (1-1),	



